

## Dudin meets W. Bank lawyers

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin on Monday received a delegation from the Jordanian Bar Association (JBA), led by the JBA's president, some members and a delegation from the West Bank lawyers who are still on strike since the Israeli occupation of the West Bank in 1967. JBA President Hussein Minjalli briefed the minister of the conditions of lawyers on the West Bank and their sufferings under the Israeli occupation. Mr. Dudin conveyed Prime Minister Zaid Rifai's greetings to the lawyers and told them that Mr. Rifai had instructed the Jordanian authorities to resume paying them their salaries for the whole period during which their salaries had been suspended. The prime minister's directives were aimed at supporting the steadfastness of the lawyers on strike and were an assurance of Jordan's commitment towards the people of the occupied West Bank, Mr. Dudin said.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية. الراي

## IAEA annual talks open

VIENNA (R) — The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) opened its annual general conference here on Monday with the election of India's Raja Ramana as chairman of the five-day meeting. The conference, which is to review the agency's activities over the past year and set its tasks for the next year, follows last week's special IAEA session at which more than 50 states signed conventions governing international warning and assistance in the case of nuclear accidents. The 112-member IAEA, based in Vienna, was set up in 1957 as a U.N. agency which promotes the peaceful use of nuclear energy. In his opening speech Dr. Ramana, chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission, said nuclear power would be the determining energy source of developing countries in the future. "Nuclear energy is of the greatest value to development in the world," Dr. Ramana said.

Volume 11 Number 3284

AMMAN, TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 30, 1986, MUHARRAM 27, 1407

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Tunisian minister ends visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Tunisian Minister of Industry and Trade Saleh Eddin Ibn Mubarak left Amman on Monday after a four-day official visit to Jordan during which he held talks with Jordanian officials on bilateral relations and trade exchange. Mr. Ibn Mubarak was seen off at the airport by his Jordanian counterpart, Dr. Rajai Mubasher, senior ministry officials and the Tunisian ambassador to Jordan (See earlier story on page 3).

## Iraq reports attack on shipping

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraqi warplanes rocketed a "large maritime target" off Iran's Gulf coast early on Monday, a military spokesman said. The spokesman, quoted by Baghdad Radio, said the attacking jets scored an "accurate and effective hit" on the target. A large maritime target is an Iraqi military byword that usually refers to oil tankers attacked in the northeastern reaches of the Gulf while sailing to and from Iran's main Kharg Island oil terminal.

## Aga Khan programme team visits university

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing the Aga Khan Islamic architecture programme, currently on a week-long visit to Jordan, visited the University of Jordan on Monday and met with University Vice-President Mahmoud Al Samra. The chief of architectural engineering at the university, Mr. Saleem Al Faqih, said the university will discuss with the delegation a draft agreement for cooperation in the field of architectural research.

## Mahdi calls off Saudi visit

KHARTOUM (AP) — Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi postponed a one-day trip to Saudi Arabia on Monday after his brother and cousin died in an automobile crash, a spokesman said. The spokesman said the premier cancelled all plans for Monday and Tuesday to accept condolences. He said, however, that the deaths were not expected to affect Mr. Mahdi's trip to the United States, which starts Wednesday. Mr. Mahdi is to speak to the U.N. General Assembly on Friday.

## Soviets name new envoy to Syria

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union has appointed a new ambassador to Syria, replacing an envoy who had been in Damascus just over two years, the official news agency TASS said Monday. TASS said Alexander Dzakochkov, an official with the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee since 1967, and first deputy chairman of the body for the last nine years, had been appointed the new ambassador. Felix Redov, who was appointed as envoy to Syria in August 1984, has moved to unspecified new duties, TASS said.

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# Jordan welcomes appointment of Arab mayors in W Bank

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan on Monday welcomed the appointment of Palestinian mayors in the Israeli-occupied West Bank cities of Hebron, Ramallah and Al Bireh.

"The appointment... is looked at by us as a step forward in the direction of resuming our relations with the leaderships of these cities," Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin said in a statement carried by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

Mr. Dudin said the government would be happy to support them in preference to having Israeli army officers running municipal affairs in Arab cities.

The Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs studied the new appointments of Arab committees to handle municipal affairs in the three towns and decided to approve such appointments, the minister said.

He said the government would include the plans and projects of West Bank municipalities within Jordan's five-year plan for the occupied territories and helping the Palestinian population there to resist Israel's attempts at evicting them from their homeland.

The Israeli authorities on Sunday named Dr. Abdul Majed Zir as mayor of Hebron, Khalil Musa Khalil of Al Bireh and Hassan Al Tawil to Ramallah.

Mr. Tawil said in an interview published on Monday that he was "not planning to get involved in politics, but to develop municipal affairs."

"I am not afraid. I live and die only once. I am not a politician. I hope that with the help of Al Bireh residents I will be able to administer the municipality for the common good," Mr. Tawil was quoted as telling the Hebrew daily Yediot Ahronot.

The last Israeli appointed mayor in the West Bank, Zafar Al Masri, was shot dead on March 2 in front of his office, three months after assuming the post. The shooting was claimed by two Palestinian factions.

Since then extremists have threatened the lives of several other Palestinian moderates. Israeli authorities have not allowed municipal elections in the West Bank since 1976.

Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij urged Israel to allow new elections in the West Bank but said appointed mayors "is okay until then... what is the alternative? having an Israeli officer as a mayor?"

The appointments drew protests from Jewish settlers who

number more than 50,000 in the West Bank.

The Gush Emunim settlement movement published a statement warning that "installing Palestinian mayors in these cities is liable to renew incitement to murder Jews."

## Weekly praises 5-year plan

In a related development, Jerusalem weekly Al Nahar said Monday that Jordan's five-year development plan for the West Bank was regarded as a constructive step in enhancing the steadfastness of the Arab population under Israeli rule.

The weekly said the plan was primarily aimed at alleviating the suffering of the Palestinian people and enhancing their steadfastness following a period of 19 years under occupation that witnessed continued Israeli seizure of Arab land and water resources.

The aim of the plan, the weekly, said is to bring about a development of Arab material and human resources and halting Arab emigration from Palestine.

The plan also was aimed at reducing Arab people's dependence on Israeli economic projects, the magazine said. It said that in view of Israel's arbitrary measures the Jordanian plan represents an effective means for achieving economic and social development in the occupied Arab territories.

# Geagea supporters assassinate senior officer of Gemayel's army

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Rightist hardliners assassinated a senior army officer in bed on Monday after his troops shot and killed two rightist militiamen in the central Lebanese mountains, police reported.

The killings highlighted a growing friction between the regular army, which is loyal to President Amin Gemayel, and the "Lebanese Forces," the nation's largest mostly Christian militia.

The dispute developed after the "Lebanese Forces" and the regular army teamed up over the weekend to crush an attempted comeback by an ousted pro-Syrian militia commander in savage street battles in mostly Christian east Beirut (See page 2).

Meanwhile, "Lebanese Forces" gunmen raided houses and made arrests in East Beirut after deposed Syrian-backed "Lebanese Forces" militia commander Elie Hobeika's loyalists attempted to return to their east Beirut stronghold in 24 hours of fierce fighting.

Police on Monday said the final casualty toll of east Beirut's clashes stood at 65 killed, 200 wounded and 55 missing.

Police said "Lebanese Forces" militiamen stormed the house of Colonel Khalil Kanaan in east Beirut's Hazmieh district at daybreak and sprayed him with rifle fire in bed. He died instantly of 28 bullet wounds and his wife also was seriously injured, police said.

Col. Kanaan, 51 (CQ), was the commander of the army's predominantly Christian 5th Brigade. His soldiers shot and killed two "Lebanese Forces" militiamen at a checkpoint they set up near a military garrison in the central mountain resort of Monteverde on Sunday, police said.

Monteverde, which controls key roads from Syrian-controlled east Lebanon to the Christian hinterland, is traditionally manned by the 5th Brigade.

Samir Geagea, commander of the 8,000-strong "Lebanese

Forces" dispatched a militia contingent to the mountaintop resort on Sunday without consulting the army command.

"Lebanese Forces" spokesmen said the move was designed to reinforce the army against another possible thrust by Syrian-allied dissidents in the wake of the east Beirut debacle.

But the 5th Brigade garrison ordered the "Lebanese Forces" contingent to remove a checkpoint near a strategic army position in Monteverde. Troops opened fire when the militiamen manning the checkpoint failed to obey the order, police said.

The dead militiamen were brothers from the powerful Christian Rahmeh clan. Dozens of their relatives serving with the "Lebanese Forces" attacked Col. Kanaan's house in Hazmieh near Mr. Gemayel's presidential palace at 2 a.m. (2300 GMT Sunday), police said.

The assassins then raided the village of Ghazir, 20 kilometres northwest of Beirut.

## Gorbachev to visit Italy

ROME (R) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will probably visit Italy early next year, official sources said Monday.

The sources said the exact dates had not been set but that the visit, the first by a general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party to Italy, would probably take place in late January or early February.

The sources also dismissed an Italian newspaper report from Moscow which said Mr. Gorbachev had pushed back the possible dates for the trip because this would give more time to prepare his response to a possible personal request by Pope John Paul to visit the Soviet Union.

A Vatican spokesman said earlier this year that the Pope would be willing to meet Mr. Gorbachev when the Soviet leader made his expected visit.

The Pope's desire to visit the Soviet Union is well known.

In 1984 the pontiff disclosed that he had been denied permission to visit the Soviet Republic of Lithuania for religious celebrations or to send Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli in his place.

## Gunmen kidnap French TV cameraman in Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A French television cameraman was kidnapped in Beirut on Sunday as he crossed by car from the mostly Christian east to the mainly-Muslim western sector, the French embassy said Monday.

A spokesman identified him as Jean-Marc Sroussi, aged about 40. Press reports said Sroussi's assistant, Fuad Suleiman, a Christian Syrian, was abducted last week and Sroussi was crossing into the western sector to try to find out what had happened to him.

At least 20 foreigners are now missing, believed kidnapped, in Lebanon, most of them held by militants demanding changes in the Middle East policies of various Western nations.

They include nine Frenchmen. An eyewitness, who declined to be named, told AP on Monday he saw gunmen at the green line Mreijeh crossing climb into Sroussi's car and race away.

They were overheard saying that they were taking him back to east Beirut. Press reports said Sroussi was a freelance cameraman from Gulema in France.

Suleiman's mother who was with Sroussi was released.

A four-man French television crew was abducted in west Beirut in March. Two of them were freed in June.

A British journalist, David Hirst, 50, escaped a kidnapping attempt last week while crossing from west to east Beirut.

Almost all foreigners left west Beirut in April after several westerners were killed in reactions to U.S. air raids on Libya.

A French Lieutenant of the U.N. peacekeeping force in South Lebanon was accidentally wounded near his headquarters by a ricocheting bullet fired at a speeding car, U.N. officials said Monday.

Joachim Hutter, senior adviser of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), said a shopkeeper "annoyed by the noise of a speeding car" came out to the street and fired at the vehicle in the Lebanese border town of Naqoura on Sunday.

The pistol shot rebounded and the French soldier standing on Naqoura's coastal highway was



Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor are received upon their return home from Britain on Monday by His Royal Highness Crown



Prince Hassan and Royal Family members. Also present at the airport were Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and senior officials (Petra photo)

# King and Queen return home from Britain

AMMAN (J.T.) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor returned home on Monday after a three-week private visit to Britain during which the King underwent two successful surgeries — one for a sinus problem and the other for an ear ailment.

The King and Queen were received upon arrival here by His Royal Highness Crown Prince

Hassan, members of the Royal Family, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, Lower House Speaker Akel Al Fayed, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Cabinet and Parliament members and senior civil and military officials.

During their visit to Britain, the King and Queen visited the Farnborough air show accompanied by Gen. Sharif Zaid.

Later the King held talks on the Middle East situation and Jordan's five-year development plan for the occupied territories with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Mr. Rifai and Gen. Sharif Zaid attended the meeting.

During his stay in Britain, the King received messages from Arab leaders and heads of states and senior officials of friendly countries congratulating him on the success of his operations and wishing him speedy recovery.

On Monday the King received a message of good wishes from Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

# Daniloff leaves Moscow; U.S.-Soviet swap plan reported

FRANKFURT (Agencies) — U.S. journalist Nicholas Daniloff flew to Frankfurt from Moscow on Monday, a month after being arrested on spying charges, and informed sources at the United Nations said Washington and Moscow were to swap the correspondent of the U.S. News and World Report magazine for a Soviet employee at the U.N. arrested in the U.S. on similar charges that of the American journalist.

A spokesman for Lufthansa Airlines said in Moscow the plane carrying Daniloff took off on time, bound for Frankfurt, where he was expected to spend the night.

There was still no word on what agreement U.S. and Soviet officials made to free Daniloff after weeks of intensive negotiation in which the case became a personal issue between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

In New York, an informed source at the United Nations said that Daniloff would be exchanged for a Soviet scientist accused of espionage in the United States. The source, who spoke on the condition that he not be identified by name or nationality, refused to provide other details.

Under a cloak of secrecy, American diplomats whisked Daniloff and his wife, Ruth, out of the U.S. embassy in a pale-blue van that sped them to Moscow's Sheremetyevo airport.

Diplomats at the embassy refused comment on Daniloff's departure and would not confirm he was leaving even after he boarded the plane.

In Kansas City, Missouri, President Reagan briefly announced the release of Daniloff.

Mr. Reagan made a brief announcement about Daniloff's release during a campaign rally in Kansas City, but gave no details about the deal with the Soviets.

"In case you haven't heard it already, at 12:00 central time (1700 GMT) a Lufthansa airliner left Moscow, bound for Frankfurt, and on board the plane are Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Daniloff," Mr. Reagan told cheering, flag-waving audience.

Mr. Reagan travelled to Kansas City, in the nation's heartland, to campaign for a Republican Party candidate for the U.S. Senate.

The source at U.N., quoted by AP, said U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze agreed during a meeting in New York on Sunday night that Daniloff and Zakharov would be exchanged Monday.

The source, a diplomat, spoke on condition that he not be identified by name or nationality. He refused to provide other details.

# British minister begins 3-day visit

AMMAN (J.T.) — British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Timothy Renton arrived on Monday for a three-day visit during which he is scheduled to meet with senior Jordanian officials.

Mr. Renton's talks here are expected to focus on the current Middle East situation and efforts to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict as well as means to develop Jordanian-British relations.

Mr. Renton, who arrived here from Egypt after talks with President Hosni Mubarak, is scheduled to visit a military position and the Baqa'a refugee camp.

On Wednesday, Mr. Renton will hold a press conference during which he is expected to discuss the Middle East question and Britain's stand towards the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The British minister, who is accompanied by his wife, was received upon arrival here by Acting Foreign Minister Marwan Dudin and senior officials in addition to British ambassador to Jordan Arthur John Coles.

# Khaddam, in meeting with JPA delegation, lauds Jordan's stand

DAMASCUS (Petra) — Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam received a visiting Jordanian press delegation led by Jordanian Press Association (JPA) President Mahmoud Al Kayed.

Mr. Khaddam expressed appreciation of Jordan's commitment to holding a U.N.-sponsored international peace conference with the participation of all parties concerned and for Jordan's rejection of direct negotiations with Israel and partial solutions to the Palestinian problem.

He also reiterated Syria's adherence to its commitments and responsibilities towards the Arab-Israeli conflict and said Syria would not allow any party to distract it from the decisive pan-Arab battle.

Syria, "stemming from its firm

stand, takes into consideration all probabilities including the possibility of a new Israeli attack and will spare no efforts to develop its military capabilities to achieve strategic parity with the Israeli enemy," the Syrian vice-president said.

Talks during the meeting centred on the current situation in the Arab World and current Arab issues as well as the role of Arab press in confronting hostile propaganda campaigns.

Mr. Kayed expressed his thanks for the meeting, which, he said, was an expression of the appreciation for Jordanian press and its pan-Arab role.

The meeting was attended by the president of the Syrian Journalists Federation, Dr. Saber Falhout, who is also director general of the Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA).

problem. It is time for the Arabs to be more logical if they want to solve the Palestinian problem," he said.

Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Peres declared 1987 a year of peace negotiations and agreed on a committee to prepare for an international conference.

Mr. Renton told reporters in Cairo the key to resolving the Middle East problem lay in finding Palestinian representatives acceptable to the Palestinian people, Jordan and Israel.

He said Egyptian Prime Minister Ali Lutfi, whom he met after seeing Mr. Mubarak, had summoned a top Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official to Cairo to discuss the issue of Palestinian representation.

Mr. Renton, who met both Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Peres in London shortly after their summit, said he felt that by agreeing to hold preparatory talks, "fresh had been put on an idea that was rather skeletal."

# Passport rules for Gazans sent to Cabinet

By Ahmad Kreishan

AMMAN — The Ministry of Interior has referred to the Cabinet a set of regulations and principles for issuing passports for Gazans and bedouins from the Beersheba region who are residing in Jordan at present.

According to the new regulations passports to be issued to Gazans and bedouins from Beersheba will serve for three years provided applicants produce documents and sufficient evidence that they were displaced from their homeland following the 1967 war.

The regulations also stipulate that applicants for passport should produce evidence and sufficient proof that they have been living in the East Bank between 1967 and 1971.

The Ministry of Interior said that it will supply copies of the regulations to the Department of Passports after they have been approved by the Cabinet.

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## Hobeika: Lebanese army 'thwarted weekend attack'

BEIRUT (R) — Rebel Falangist militia fighters who tried to seize control of east Beirut over the weekend were foiled by the Lebanese army, their leader was quoted as saying Monday.

At least 33 people were killed in fierce fighting between rival groups of Falangist fighters on Saturday and Sunday which devastated the eastern hilltop suburb of Ashrafieh.

A hand-written statement in Arabic, issued in the name of ousted Lebanese Forces militia chief Elie Hobeika, said his supporters entered east Beirut from the opposition-controlled west to link up with fighters already there.

They quickly took control of all but two of their objectives in Ashrafieh, according to the statement delivered to an international news agency and the independent newspaper An Nahar.

"But soon the picture changed

and the unexpected happened, for the Lebanese army, from 10.30 a.m. (0730 GMT), began intense shelling of areas we had liberated," the statement said.

A senior army officer was shot dead in east Beirut Monday, military sources said, but it was not known if the killing was connected with the weekend fighting.

Col. Khalil Kanaan, a Christian who commanded the army's Fifth Brigade, was murdered by gunmen who broke into his house in the east Beirut district of Hazmeh, the sources said.

Mr. Hobeika was ousted in east Beirut street battles last January by fighters loyal to current Lebanese Forces chief Samir Geagea and Christian President

Amin Gemayel, after Mr. Hobeika signed a Syrian-sponsored pact with opposition leaders to end the country's 11-year civil war.

The statement issued in his name said his men had launched the attack to liberate Christians from "cruel conditions which resulted from the conduct of Geagea and the policies of Amin Gemayel."

The rebel fighters "were not forced to use intense fire and avoided launching grenades to avoid loss of life," it said.

But the army had moved in with tanks and armoured vehicles in support of Geagea and "shelled residential areas with unprecedented ferocity."

Mr. Hobeika issued orders to halt the operation to avoid the killing of innocent people, the statement added.

The army command said on Saturday that its troops had formed a buffer between the



Elie Hobeika

combatants to restore normality and seal off residential areas affected by fighting.

It said three army soldiers were killed and six wounded in the battle.

A Lebanese Forces spokesman said the death toll among militiamen and civilians caught in the crossfire was at least 30.

Two more militiamen were killed Sunday in a clash with soldiers at a checkpoint south east of the capital, a Lebanese Forces spokesman said Monday.

## France has no evidence of Syrian link with explosions

PARIS (AP) — France has no evidence suggesting that Syria is involved in the wave of bombings that hit Paris this month, Defence Minister Andre Giraud has said.

"There are no indications that permit French authorities to implicate the Syrian government in this wave of attacks," Mr. Giraud said in an interview on the Europe 1 radio network.

"The Syrian government, which was concerned about being linked by the French press to the bombings in Paris, offered its aid to us," the defence minister said.

He said French police investigators met with Syrian police to discuss the case, but did not provide details of what help the Syrians had been able to provide.

Michel Aurillac, minister of cooperation in Premier Jacques Chirac's centre-right government, made an unscheduled trip to Syria last week, prompting speculation in French newspapers that Syrian officials might be enlisted as intermediaries in negotiations.

The minister of cooperation is in charge of France's relations with Francophone Africa and the Third World.

Five bombings in Paris between Sept. 8 and Sept. 17 killed nine people and injured 163. Responsibilities were claimed by a clandestine group demanding the release of three Middle Eastern terrorists from French prisons.

No charges have been filed in the case, but French officials have said publicly they believe four brothers of one of the imprisoned terrorists, Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, are involved in planning or carrying out the attacks. The brothers have met with reporters in Lebanon and denied any involvement.

Abdallah, reputed leader of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Front, is from a part of northern Lebanon securely under Syrian control, a fact cited in support of published speculation that Syrian secret services might have a role in the affair.

Mr. Giraud said Mr. Aurillac's trip to Damascus and meetings last week at La Sante Prison between Abdallah and Msgr. Hilarion Capdji, former Greek Orthodox Vicar of Jerusalem, did not signal any French willingness to negotiate an end to the bombings.

"We will not negotiate with the terrorists and we are doing our best to understand and uncover the terrorist structures," the defence minister said. "We will neglect no means of making those who are implicated understand our determination."

Mr. Giraud said people in France must remain alert and united "because we know we could still have more difficulties and losses."

## Support for Ozal slips in elections

ANKARA, Turkey (AP) — Former Premier Suleyman Demirel was hailed by Turkish newspapers Monday as the real winner of Sunday's parliamentary by-elections.

Mr. Demirel told reporters that the government of Premier Turgut Ozal "too long represents the people's will." He said if Mr. Ozal tries "to cling to power there will be greater crises."

He called for the lifting of all military-imposed bans on political activity, followed by new general elections.

Candidates from Mr. Ozal's Motherland Party won 6 of the 11 parliamentary seats contested. The party garnered the largest bloc of votes, but the voter support went down to 32 per cent from 44.3 per cent it received in the same election districts in 1983 general elections.

The centrist True Path Party that Mr. Demirel supported as unofficial leader won 4 seats and became Turkey's second-largest party with 24 per cent of the votes.

The turnout ranged from 80 to 95 per cent.

Mr. Demirel, who served as premier six times between 1965 and 1980, was ousted by the military in 1980, at a time of economic crisis and political violence bordering on civil war.

The military closed parliament and all political parties. Under the 1982 constitution promulgated by the military government, Mr. Demirel and 100 other former politicians, including another former premier, Bulent Ecevit, were barred from political activity until 1992.

Mr. Demirel asserted that Turkey should hold "completely free and democratic new elections" as soon as possible, preceded by the lifting of the constitutional ban on political activity by the former politicians as well as the restrictions on political criticism.

The outcome of the elections did not affect the parliamentary majority of Mr. Ozal's party, which now has 237 seats in the 400-member legislature.

But the polls were viewed as a referendum on Mr. Ozal's free-market economic policies, which call for decreased state control of the economy and increased trade with other countries.

Mr. Ozal fared worse in heavily populated farm areas where his



Turgut Ozal

decision to reduce farm subsidies apparently hurt him.

He did well in large cities like Istanbul and Ankara, garnering 40 per cent of the vote. The cities, worst hit by the political instability and wave of terrorism in 1970s, have benefited from Mr. Ozal's policies designed to develop municipal institutions.

The leftist parties — the Populist Party of Erdal Inonu and the Democratic Left Party supported by Mr. Ecevit — captured less of the votes than predicted by pre-election public opinion polls. The Populists won 1 seat and 23 per cent of the vote and Mr. Ecevit's new party, headed by his wife, Rahsan, got no seats and 8 per cent of the vote.

Mr. Inonu was elected in the Aegean coastal city Izmir, defeating Rahsan Ecevit.

Discussing election results with reporters, Mr. Demirel said, "for the establishment of a truly open system in Turkey articles of the constitution and other laws barring criticism of former military rulers and forbidding political activities for some political leaders should be abolished."

"The mood of the country shows that these should be changed," he said.

Sunday's polls were least regulated in this country since the military takeover of 1980. All 12 parties were allowed to compete. Only three parties were allowed to run in 1983 elections which restored civilian rule.

The campaign was lively with open air rallies drawing large crowds.

Martial law was not imposed in any of the two provinces where voting occurred. Turkey has a total of 67 provinces.



Suleyman Demirel

Included in the voting were election districts in the largest cities of Istanbul, Ankara, and Izmir as well as rural districts in impoverished eastern Turkey.

The elections, involving close to 5 million voters, or 15 per cent of the voters nationwide, were for 11 seats vacated by deaths in the 400-member, single house parliament.

The outcome will not affect the parliamentary majority of Mr. Ozal's Motherland Party, which already has 231 seats.

But opposition parties and political commentators have said that any significant fall in support for Mr. Ozal could force early elections before the scheduled date in 1988.

Some commentators said Mr. Ozal will have to review and revise his policies.

The opposition has charged that masses were impoverished as Mr. Ozal kept wages low and lifted farm subsidies while failing to pull down inflation below 35 per cent.

They depicted him as a protector of big business and advocate of military-imposed restrictions on democratic freedoms and labour rights.

Mr. Ozal urged the electorate to cast their votes for stability.

"Do not split your votes," he urged the voters. "Support a strong single party government."

Mr. Ozal, the architect of Turkey's 1980 economic recovery programme praised by the International Monetary Fund, told voters that the economy is on the move again with massive public projects and a state-supported low-cost housing programme.

Mr. Ozal's programme calls for decreased state control of the economy and opening up the economy to increased trade.

## Sudan rebels 'have not approved' relief flights

NAIROBI (R) — Sudanese rebels said Monday they had not given relief organisations in Khartoum safe passage for relief flights to government-held towns in the south.

The organisers of the relief operation said Sunday they had changed their plans and no longer intended to send food to the rebel-controlled town of Yriol, as envisaged in an earlier agreement with the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA).

SPLA spokesman Captain Daniel Kodj told Reuters by telephone from the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa: "The last message from the high command was that air defence units should remain on full alert to shoot down all unauthorised aircraft."

The SPLA halted a relief airlift to the government-held town of Wau in August when it shot down a civilian airliner, killing all 60 people aboard.

Capt. Kodj said the SPLA, which insists that food should also reach rebel-held rural areas, was seeking clarification from the United Nations representative in Addis Ababa and would make a definitive ruling on the new plans later.

U.N. agencies estimate that some two million people in southern Sudan starve for relief food does not reach them quickly.

Organisers of a delayed relief airlift to famine victims in war-torn south Sudan said they had reached agreement with the government Sunday to fly food and medical supplies only to government-held towns.

They said they would send two flights, beginning on Wednesday, to the towns of Malakal and Juba and not to Wau and Yriol as they earlier proposed.

Juba and Malakal are both held by government forces, but Yriol for nearly a year has been under

the control of rebels fighting government troops and Wau came under siege in August.

Sunday's announcement by Peter Feith, the Dutch charge d'affaires in Khartoum, apparently ended a dispute which had held up the \$1-million airlift, code-named "Operation Rainbow," to southern Sudan.

The official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) said last week the Rainbow organisers were putting pressure on the government to allow them to send food to Wau and Yriol.

The United States, The Netherlands and Canada are contributing to the operation along with several private and international relief organisations.

Sudan's top relief official, Kamel Hawki, said: "I am very pleased that we are in full agreement."

Mr. Feith, the elected chairman of the Rainbow board, declined to say if they had secured or would seek assurances from the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) that the chartered C-130 transport plane due to carry the food would not be shot down.

Rainbow's proposal to fly to Wau and Yriol was based on an agreement reached in Addis Ababa between Rainbow's chief administrator, Staffan De Mistura, and SPLA leaders that they would not attack the plane.

Winston Prattley, special representative of the U.N. secretary-general for emergency operations in Sudan, told Reuters the aircraft would not leave for Malakal or Juba without "the Rainbow consortium's satisfaction that it was 100 per cent safe." He did not elaborate.

Prattley earlier dodged reporters' questions whether Rainbow would send a delegate to negotiate assurances from the SPLA that it would not try to shoot down the plane.

## Moroccan official denies arrests of guerrilla suspects

RABAT (R) — A senior Moroccan official said Monday that reports of Palestinian guerrillas being arrested this month for "terrorist" plots in Morocco were the result of "confusion."

He said no Arabs had been arrested as guerrilla suspects in Morocco since August, when two Palestinians and two Tunisian women were detained for plotting attacks on public places.

Reports of more recent arrests came on Sunday.

The New York Times, quoting

U.S. officials in Washington, said the detained Palestinians had planned to attack a synagogue in Casablanca at the Jewish new year next weekend. That account was repeated Sunday night by a usually reliable Moroccan source.

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres also spoke on Sunday of new arrests in Morocco, but said the Palestinians had planned to assassinate King Hassan.

A senior Interior Ministry official told Reuters on Monday there had been a misunderstanding.

## Israel charges Demjanjuk with Nazi war crimes

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel Monday charged deported U.S. car worker John Demjanjuk with crimes against humanity and the Jewish people, alleging he was the notorious Nazi death camp guard, "Ivan the Terrible."

Demjanjuk, 65, could face the death penalty if convicted of charges he operated the gas chambers at Treblinka camp in Poland, where 900,000 people, including Poles, gypsies and Jews were killed. His trial is expected to begin in January.

The Ukrainian-born suspect denies he was ever at Treblinka and says he is a victim of mistaken identity.

Demjanjuk was extradited to Israel from the United States in February after losing his American citizenship. U.S. authorities accused him of lying about his past when he immigrated to Cleveland after World War II.

His indictment in Israel was repeatedly delayed because of difficulties in assembling witnesses more than 40 years after the alleged crimes. A supreme court justice last month said that he would not extend Demjanjuk's custody beyond Oct. 1 unless he

was charged.

The 24-page charge sheet "the state of Israel against Ivan (John) Demjanjuk" presented to Jerusalem district court accused Demjanjuk on four major counts: "Crimes against the Jewish people, crimes against humanity, war crimes and crimes against the provisions of the Nazi and Nazi collaborators (punishment) law."

There was no court hearing Monday and Demjanjuk, held in a one-man cell at Ramle maximum security prison, was not present.

The English-language Jerusalem Post said Demjanjuk's trial would probably be the last of its kind in Israel.

"The result of the trial cannot, of course, be prejudged. But it must be assumed that the prosecution believes it has so iron-clad a case against the accused that there could be no acquittal," it said in an editorial.

Demjanjuk's trial is the first war crimes case in Israel since Adolf Eichmann was sentenced to death 25 years ago.

Justice Minister Avarabam Sharir said there were great differences between the two trials.

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia International Airport at (08) 33200-3, where it should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS:

07:00	Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
09:15	Amman (RJ)
10:45	London (RJ)
12:00	Doha, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
12:05	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
11:00	Damascus (RJ)
11:45	Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ)
12:30	Moscow (RJ)
13:30	Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha (GF)
14:25	Cairo (MS)
14:35	Kuwait (RJ)
14:40	Riyadh (SV)
15:30	New York, Vienna (RJ)
15:45	Aden (RJ)
16:25	Paris, Brussels (RJ)
19:05	Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)
19:35	Istanbul (RJ)
20:00	Zurich, Lameca (SR)
20:10	Rome, Damascus (AZ)
20:45	Rome (RJ)
21:00	Frankfurt (LH)
21:30	Tripoli (RJ)
22:30	Baghdad (IA)
01:00	Baghdad (RJ)

### DEPARTURES:

07:00	Amman (RJ)
09:00	Beirut (ME)
10:30	Cairo (RJ)
12:00	Rome (RJ)
12:30	Aden (RJ)
12:45	Tripoli (RJ)
12:45	Madrid (RJ)
12:45	Riyadh (SV)
13:00	Geneva, London (RJ)
14:20	Istanbul (RJ)
14:50	Cairo (MS)
15:00	Moscow (SU)
15:00	Bahrain, Muscat (GF)
15:25	Kuwait (RJ)
17:00	Riyadh (SV)
20:30	Kuwait (RJ)
21:00	Baghdad (RJ)
21:15	Jeddah (RJ)
21:30	Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
22:15	Abu Dhabi, Doha (RJ)
23:00	Bagdad (RJ)
23:30	Libon, Rio de Janeiro (IA)

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be normal summery. Clouds will appear at different altitudes with northerly moderate winds. In Amman, winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 31, Aqaba 37. Humidity readings: Amman 39 per cent, Aqaba 28 per cent.

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

### EMERGENCIES

Amman governorate	891228
Amman civil defence	198, 199
Civil Defence Beirut	271293, 273131
Civil Defence Qatariyah	770733
Civil Defence Doha	77306
Ambulance	193, 77511
Amman downtown fire brigade	198
First aid	630341
Blind bank	778303
Civil Defence	660111
Fire headquarters	623000-3
Police rescue	192, 621111, 637777
Police headquarters	639141
Traffic police	896390/1
Electric Power Co.	636581/4, 624881
Municipal water complaints	771125/8
Queen Alia Int. Airport	(08) 5330360

### HOSPITALS

Husseini Medical Centre	813813/32
Khalil Maternity, J. Ann	644281/6
Akileh Maternity, J. Amman	644112
Jabal Amman Maternity	642362
Matthias J. Amman	635140
Palestine, Shmeissani	664171/4
Shmeissani Hospital	669131
University Hospital	845845/5
Al-Muhsen Hospital	667227/9
The Islamic, Abdali	666127/37
Al-Ahli, Abdali	664164/6
Infant, Al-Muhsen	777101/3
Al-Bashir, J. Amman	775111/2
Amy, Mazra	661176
Queen Alia Hospital	602240/50
Amal Hospital	674155

### NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN: Dr. Fawaz Nour ..... 638189

Dr. Sakum Dhoubi ..... 612568

First pharmacy ..... 661912

Al Salem pharmacy ..... 636730

Al Sahab pharmacy ..... 668056

Khalil pharmacy ..... 778653

### TAXIS:

Karak taxi ..... 668761

Qatariyah taxi ..... 630557

Amman taxi ..... 664660

Al-Jabal taxi ..... 842663

Queen taxi ..... 645620

Nabatiyah taxi ..... 663003

### IBRD:

Dr. Loufi Shalabi ..... 241789

### ZARQA:

Dr. Nasim Zyadat ..... 984107

### GENERAL

Jordan Television ..... 773111/19

Radio Jordan ..... 774111/19

Ministry of Tourism ..... 642311

Hotel complaints ..... 665412

Price complaints ..... 661176

Telephone Information ..... 12

Jordan and Middle East call ..... 10

Overseas calls ..... 17

Repair service ..... 11

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

7:58 AM - 11:10 PM

17:00	Cartoons
17:10	Children's programmes
17:35	Cartoons
18:15	Walt Disney
19:00	News in French
19:30	Programme review
19:45	Figures and events
20:00	News in Arabic
20:40	Arabic series
21:20	Local programme (RCC)
21:55	Programme review
22:00	Television Magazine
22:40	News summary in Arabic
23:15	Sign-off



## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Cabinet maintains allocation to U.N.

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet has agreed that the government's contribution to United Nations programmes for 1987 will be \$280,000, the same as that allocated for the present year. The Cabinet also agreed to increase the government's contribution to the local expenditures of the World Food Programme (WFP) office in Amman by \$18,000, raising the contribution to \$48,000.

## Muasher stands in for Kana'an

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued appointing Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Al Muasher as acting planning minister during the absence of Planning Minister Taher Kana'an.

## Lawzi receives ambassadors

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi on Monday received the Romanian and Swedish ambassadors in separate meetings on the occasion of the end of their term of office in Jordan. Mr. Lawzi discussed bilateral relations and means of enhancing ties between Jordan and the two countries, particularly in the parliamentary field.

## CBJ warns against W. Bank finance house

AMMAN (Petra) — The Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) has denied the existence of a financial institution in the Israeli-held West Bank under the name of the Arab Finance House and has warned citizens against dealing with unauthorised financial institutions. A CBJ spokesman said recent reports from the West Bank said that the Arab Finance House was issuing credit and accepting deposits from citizens. There is no practical or legal existence of such a financial institution, the spokesman said, adding that the CBJ has not issued a licence authorising such an institution to operate there.

## Majali meets British security officials

LONDON (Petra) — Public Security Department (PSD) Director Abdul Hadi Al Majali on Monday held talks with British officials in charge of security affairs and toured police centres in London. Discussion focussed on Jordanian-British cooperation in security matters. Lieutenant-General Majali said after the talks and the tour. He said that he familiarised himself with advanced security systems and spoke on Jordan's security services. His visit to London, he said, was aimed at benefiting from British security arrangements for possible application in Jordan. Lt.-Gen. Majali, who is accompanied by a team from his department, will look into British measures of combating narcotics and crime and will tour a number of security institutions to study their systems and their services.

## PSD graduates 27th batch of officers

AMMAN (Petra) — A ceremony was held at the Public Security Department (PSD) officers training institute on Monday for graduating the 27th batch of officers who have completed a three-month training course in police and military affairs. The ceremony was held under the patronage of Major General Sami Al Saket, acting public security director, who made a speech to the graduates urging them to apply the skills they have acquired for the purpose of improving public security services. Maj.-Gen. Saket later distributed diplomas to the graduates and prizes to those excelling in their training courses.

## JEA moves ahead with street lighting

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) will light the road linking Wadi Seer with Sweileh and the road linking the University of Jordan with Sweileh next week, a spokesman for the JEA said on Monday. The spokesman added that part of the Salt-Sweileh road, the Sweileh-Jerash road and the new road linking the university street with the Sixth Circle and the road between the Sixth and Eighth Circles will be lit at a later stage. The source added that the aim of this street lighting project, which is expected to cost some JD 1,850,000, is to contribute towards reducing the road accidents.

## Nsour appointed to TCC board

AMMAN (Petra) — Director General of the Arab Potash Company Ali Nsour has been named a member of the Telecommunications Corporations (TCC) board of directors.



Minister of Trade, Industry and Supply Rajai Muasher (second right) and Tunisian Minister of Trade and Industry Salah Eddin Ibn Mubarak

Monday sign an agreement on increasing trade exchange between the two countries (Petra photo)

## Ministry studying introduction of radio-telephone service

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Communications is currently studying the possibility of introducing a radio-telephone service in the country, according to an announcement made on Monday by Communications Minister Muhieddine Al Hussein.

In an interview with the Arabic daily newspaper Al Ra'i and the Jordan Times, Mr. Hussein said the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) is currently holding contacts with international manufacturers and marketers of the radio telephone to assess the possibilities of introducing this service in Jordan.

Mr. Hussein, who also is chairman of the TCC board, could not give an estimate of the project's total cost if implemented but said that the prices of the

service would be "economic to suit the majority of the Jordanian population."

Mr. Hussein further explained that the radio telephone system would allow telephone subscribers to make local and international telephone calls. The TCC, which has had monopoly over Jordan's telecommunications system since 1971, last year introduced the wireless car telephone service in the Kingdom. Plans are underway to privatise the TCC.

In another related development, the TCC's board of directors will meet on Wednesday to endorse the board's new plan to reduce international telephone rates by 20 per cent during off peak hours and by 50 per cent on public holidays and Fridays.

## Ministry provides training for 262 new graduate engineers

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Works Ministry is offering a one-year period of training to 262 engineers for a salary of JD 120 per month and will employ them for temporary work in projects around the country, Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh, announced, here Monday.

He said that the measure aims to stem unemployment among newly-graduated engineers and to offer training to as many of them

as possible to qualify them for work later on.

The 262 engineers have been selected for training by a committee comprising representatives of the Ministry of Public Works, the Civil Service Commission, the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment and the Jordanian Engineers Association. According to the minister, they will start their training on Wednesday.

## American Centre, JMA organise satellite dialogue on breast cancer

AMMAN (J.T.) — The American Centre, in cooperation with the Jordan Medical Association (JMA), will present Dr. Henry Lynch, M.D., director of the Hereditary Cancer Institute and professor of medicine at Creighton University in Omaha, Nebraska, in an electronic dialogue about breast cancer on Sept. 30, at 7:30 p.m., according to a press release issued by the American Centre in Amman. Dr. Lynch is an internationally

recognised American expert in the field of breast cancer research and treatment. He is also the author of an article about familial breast cancer in Jordan, the release said.

Dr. Lynch's presentation will cover diagnosis, including self-examination, and treatment alternatives. The programme will begin with a video lecture by Dr. Lynch. This will be followed by a dialogue between Dr. Lynch and a panel of Jordanian doctors



Suleiman Qubain

The anti-smoking campaign has two aims. Firstly, to prevent those who do not smoke from starting the habit, especially teenagers, through education. "Teenagers are a vulnerable group, and we hope that through education they will realise that a healthy life does not include smoking and that there is no need to imitate smokers," commented Dr. Qubain. The other goal is to try and make smokers give up cigarettes. Dr. Qubain feels that the number of smokers will decrease tremendously once they realise the enormous dangers and risks of smoking.

## Smoking and cancers

The WHO report stated that smoking is responsible for about 90 per cent of all cases of lung cancer and for one third of all cancers. It accounts for 75 per cent of chronic bronchitis and 25 per cent of heart diseases. Smoking

can also be held accountable for cancers in the respiratory system, larynx, dulling the senses — especially hearing and taste — hypertension and sterility in males and females. Early births, spontaneous abortions, low birth weights and abnormalities in the fetus have been significantly higher among pregnant mothers who smoke. Dr. Qubain noted that several doctors and members of the health staff stopped smoking when they realised the extent of the dangers involved.

Although Dr. Qubain agrees that raising the price of cigarettes and fining individuals who smoke in public places are practical methods to discourage smoking, he maintains that health education and convincing people is the best way to fight smoking. He said that there is a law in Jordan which prohibits smoking in public places but that individuals do not abide by it. Another law concerning smoking, which is closely adhered to, is the prohibition of advertisements and the promotion of the sale of cigarettes in all the media. Jordan is one of the few countries worldwide which has such a law, said Dr. Qubain.

It has taken the ministry a long time to instigate such an intensive campaign against smoking because, according to Dr. Qubain, immunisation against the five killer diseases — polio, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and measles, was a priority. Now that 90 per cent of children under one year have been vaccinated, the ministry can turn its attention to other important matters, he explained.

## Jordan, Tunisia agree to increase volume of trade

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Tunisia have agreed to increase the volume of commercial exchange to \$40 million to be shared equally by both countries, according to a commercial exchange agreement which was signed here on Monday.

Both countries agreed to give preferential treatment to the products of the other country in terms of imports and exports and to hold a Tunisian trade exhibition in Amman next year, provided that goods on display be offered for direct sale to the public. They also agreed to exempt commodities on display from customs duties and to expedite registration of Jordanian medicines at the competent Tunisian authorities.

The agreement provided for the chambers of commerce and industry in both countries to issue certificates of origin for goods exported from their respective countries provided that they be authorised by the Tunisian Customs Department and the Jordanian Foreign Ministry. They agreed to set up joint industrial projects which will use local raw materials and to grant such projects the necessary exemptions and facilities. According to the agreement, the Tunisian

authorities agreed to increase their imports of Jordanian potash and to examine the possibility of establishing commercial centres in Amman with an annual quota of sales worth \$5 million for each party.

## Joint committee

The two sides also agreed to set up a joint Jordanian-Tunisian committee for commercial and industrial cooperation to develop and strengthen commercial and industrial relations between both countries.

According to the minutes of the fourth meeting, the two sides also signed protocols on bilateral cooperation and the exchange of expertise between scientific and technological institutions and research and development centres in both countries. They also agreed to increase cooperation and coordination in the fields of air transport and aviation and to speed up the establishment of a

joint tourist company which will be in charge of drawing up a plan of action to encourage and develop the exchange of expertise and experts in the touristic field.

The agreement was signed for Jordan by Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Rajai Muasher and for Tunisia by Minister of Industry and Trade Salah Eddin Ibn Mubarak.

## Tunisian minister visits Sahab

Also on Monday, Mr. Mubarak paid a visit to the Amman industrial estate at Sahab where he inspected the various industrial projects manufactured there. Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation (JIEC) Director General Fayez Subeimat briefed the Tunisian minister on the estate's development and the services and facilities it offers to Jordanian industry.

Mr. Mubarak, accompanied by Dr. Subeimat and JIEC officials, toured the various sections of the industrial estate. He expressed readiness to cooperate and coordinate in importing Jordanian products needed by the Tunisian market and in exporting Tunisian goods to the Jordanian market.

## Haddadin outlines JVA projects to Forum Humanum

AMMAN (J.T.) — President of the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) Munther Haddadin on Monday presented a working paper entitled "Jordan Valley — an opportunity for the involvement of youth in development plans," to a Forum Humanum session.

In his paper, Dr. Haddadin said that irrigation projects in Jordan started in 1939 when the government of Jordan started constructing the East Ghor Canal and a network of irrigation canals. In 1966, he said, the East Ghor Canal was expanded to cover the Deir Alla area, thus irrigating some 138,000 dunums of land in the Jordan Valley. Also during the same year, the Wadi Ziqlab dam was built to store the water flowing from the secondary valleys.

During the period 1967-1972, the Jordan Valley was exposed to

repeated aggressions and bombardments by Israel which caused 75,000 of the 80,000 people in the Jordan Valley to leave their houses in search of safety. However in 1972, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan chaired a special group which drew up a comprehensive plan for socio-economic development of the valley. His efforts culminated in the establishment of an authority which worked hard to achieve an increase in agricultural production, develop the social situation and raise the standard of living for citizens living in the valley, curbing immigration from the valley to cities and attracting people to live in this area, Dr. Haddadin continued.

Dr. Haddadin went on to describe the rise in population and improvements in the health, social and agricultural fields.

## Governor reviews five-year plan for Karak

AMMAN (Petra) — Karak Governor Salem Al Qudah on Monday said that the total proposed investments for Karak Governorate amount to JD 392 million during the five-year development plan (1986-1990), and constitute 9.4 per cent of investments in the national five-year development plan.

Addressing a meeting attended by administrative governors, heads of local and village councils, representatives of the youth sector and voluntary societies, Mr. Qudah said allocations for social services amount to JD 84,675,000 while JD 67,271,000 is to be spent on infrastructure projects and the commodity production sector will receive JD 139,723,000.

Mr. Qudah also said that the governorate, for development purposes, has been divided into six development zones.



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DUBAI-AMMAN Mon, Fri	0930	1145	EK901	8737



## First national campaign to tackle dangers of smoking from all aspects, at all levels

By Najwa Najjar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — An anti-smoking campaign which began on Monday is the first of its kind in Jordan, according to Dr. Suleiman Qubain, director of primary health care at the Ministry of Health. The campaign will be organised throughout the country and conducted by teams from the Ministry of Health.

Although no study has been conducted to estimate the number of smokers in Jordan, Mr. Ali Sa'd, managing director of the Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette Corporation Limited, said that over the last 20 years, cigarettes sales in Jordan have been achieving an average annual increase of six to seven per cent. He added that by the end of August 1985, the sales registered, in real terms, amounted to around seven to eight per cent. Furthermore, a report submitted by the World Health Organisation (WHO) early this year disclosed that while tobacco consumption is decreasing in industrial countries at 1.1 per cent per year, it is rising by 2.1 per cent in the Third World.

"The Ministry of Health and an international health team have found smoking to be a major health problem in the Kingdom," said Dr. Qubain. He went on to describe what the campaign entails. "Initially we will start an intensive health education programme to attract the public's attention to our message," he said. This limited period will be from Sept. 29 until Oct. 9 during which pamphlets will be distributed and

seminars held to warn people against the dangers of smoking. There will also be two television spots daily describing the hazards of smoking in a storylike manner.

## Continuous process

However, the campaign does not end after Oct. 9. "Health education is a continuous process because it aims to change unhealthy human behaviour to healthy behaviour, and this takes a long time," said Dr. Qubain. The Ministry of Health will distribute to school directors or to the directorate of teaching in each governorate pamphlets to provide teachers with the required knowledge needed to educate their students and lectures will be given to school children by their teachers in cooperation with the health education division. In addition, pamphlets will be distributed by the directors of health in each governorate to dispense to health units in urban and rural areas. Posters will be placed in mother/child health centres, and in all other health units and schools cautioning about the hazards of smoking.

In addition, the mass media will be utilised. Articles against smoking will appear in newspapers as often as possible and spots will be reserved on the television and radio for the same reason. Dr. Qubain hopes that journalists will cooperate with the Ministry of Health to educate the public by interviewing patients with diseases from smoking and "transmitting what they feel to the public."



## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

الصحف اليومية الأردنية المستقلة المنشورة بالإنجليزية من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية. تأسست 1975.

Chairman of the Board of Directors: MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Responsible Editor and Director General: MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief: GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices: Jordan Press Foundation, University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.

Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

### The regional logic

THE substantive discussion that took place Sunday on regional development in Jordan strikes us as touching on one of the key questions that Jordan will have to confront in the coming several decades. Our planners have talked about regionalism for over a decade, and there is evidence that coherent regional planning is taking place in some parts of the country, notably the Jordan Valley and the Aqaba region. But it will take considerably more determined efforts than have been expended to date to translate the promise of regional development into the reality that is required to stem the evolution of Jordan into a city-state in the Amman-Zarqa-Salt triangle.

One recommendation being discussed is the establishment of a special fund for regional development, to be administered by the Cities and Villages Development Bank. The idea may have real promise, but it might be appropriate, and more in keeping with the spirit of regionalism, if the disbursement of funds for regional development were based on a mechanism that is in itself regional and decentralised. How can a fund based in Amman know what is required by the people of Jafr, Mafrag and Wadi 'Araba?

It would seem more logical, in our opinion, to achieve the same objective by devolving fiscal responsibility to the regions themselves. Until the day when regional assemblies might be elected, committees of elected municipal councillors, local private sector technocrats and officials of the governorate executive branch could decide how to apportion expenditures within the region. For a start, each region could be given the taxes it collects from its residents to spend within the region. This would also provide residents a greater incentive to pay their taxes in full, if they know that their tax money will be spent on projects that serve them directly.

It would be relatively easy to launch a pilot scheme of this sort with the fiscal 1987 budget, perhaps choosing a small region, such as Aqaba, or one of the new governorates, as a proving ground for an idea whose essential dynamic is that local development is the best development.

#### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

##### Al Ra'i: Shamir's misleading statement

ISRAELI Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said in a recent statement the occupied West Bank is a land without people in Israel's opinion and that an international conference cannot solve the Arab-Israeli conflict. Shamir made the statement to the Cairo daily Al Ahram in which he also said that direct negotiations between the Arabs and the Israelis remain the best means of achieving a settlement. With this statement, Shamir clearly aims to mislead world public opinion as to the reality in the occupied territory and to divert the world's attention from the Israeli arbitrary measures against the Arab population. He hopes to perpetuate Israel's occupation of Arab land and deprive the Arabs of their homeland. Israel has always sought to have Palestinian land without its population and has sought to make the Palestinian youth forget about the occupied Palestinian land after the passing away of Palestinian elders. But to Israel's disappointment, the youth have not forgotten their homeland and the whole world came to realise the truth about the ambitions of the Zionist movement in Palestine and Israel's determination to perpetuate occupation of Arab land. Shamir's statement to the Egyptian newspaper cannot and will not change the facts about the land although he is here trying hard to distort such facts and to mislead the world as to the truth and the reality of the situation in our region.

##### Al Dustour: No winner, no loser

AFTER the bloody events in Beirut and its surrounding areas it has become obvious to all factions that there can be no alternative to a dialogue for the sake of ending the civil strife that has caused so much suffering to the Lebanese people. The warring groups in Lebanon's streets must have realised by now that there can be no chance for any one party to have the upper hand over the other and that the continued fighting is bound to inflict more losses on all parties. Only the Lebanese people themselves can put an end to bloodshed and to hatred by coming together and peacefully solving their problems for the common good. The opposing groups on either side of the so-called Beirut's green line have realised that they can by no means impose their will on each other and can never occupy territory other than that which they are occupying at present by force. They also realise that the futile war they are waging against their countrymen will gain them nothing, but will rather cause further destruction and suffering to Lebanon and its people. Any losses sustained by Lebanon will make the common Israeli enemy stronger and opens the way for Israeli forces to consolidate their hold on southern Lebanon.

##### Sawt Al Shaab: Iran's final defeat

THE Iraqi military command has declared that the Iranians were massing thousands of troops along the Iranian-Iraqi border in preparation for a new large offensive across the border. The command said that the Iranians intend to launch tactical attacks on the Iraqi positions before launching the final assault. The Iraqis seem to know all the details of the Iranian plans; and through captured Iranian soldiers, they have come to know more and more about the frustration of the Iranian military command because of the continual defeats and setbacks in the battlefield. For its part, Iran says that the date for the final assault on Iraq is drawing near and that the Iranians were prepared for the battle. The Iranian statements are being countered by statements made by Iranian prisoners of war who speak of frustrations in the Iranian military command and about the thousands of deserters who flee the battlefield every day. The Iraqis are self confident of their own power and their victory over the aggressors. The Iraqi military command believes that the new Iranian offensive will be transformed into a final military defeat for the Tehran regime that has been practising arbitrary measures on the Iranian peoples. The Iraqi command believes the defeat of the Iranian regime is bound to come before the end of this year.

## An open letter across the great Semitic family

By Rami G. Khouri

Dear Anatoly (Natan) Shcharansky,

Believing firmly as I do in the need for constructive dialogue, I am taking the liberty of sharing some thoughts with you through the medium of the daily press. I have long been intrigued by your case since you were allowed to leave the Soviet Union earlier this year, after spending many years in detention. The Soviet government accused you of espionage and treason, an accusation that is unimportant to me from my vantage point on the gentle slopes and psyche of Jabal Amman. I am interested in the fact that you left your life, home and family in the Soviet Union to start a new life in Israel, where you made some interesting comments shortly after your arrival.

On a human level, I can appreciate the joy you must feel at having found the freedom you sought and fought for during so many years, a joy that I am sure is compounded by the recent news that your mother and other members of your family will soon join you. There are few things in the world as genuinely heartening as the reunification of sons and mothers, and of entire families. You are lucky to be able to experience this joy. One day, perhaps the rest of your larger Semitic family will experience the same joy.

You said shortly after your arrival in Israel that you were "concerned with many events which happen in the Middle

East," but that you did not want to issue any opinion until you had a chance to study the situation on the ground. I was also intrigued by your desire to continue learning Arabic, based on your belief that "it can be of use to be able to speak with Arabs."

Indeed, it can be of great use to speak with Arabs, if you wish to live among them, or with them. It is useful that all people talk to each other, but particularly for adversaries.

Today, the situation in the Holy Land is not very hopeful. You are not an ordinary Israeli, in the sense that you have acquired international fame through your struggle to leave the Soviet Union and live in Israel. You represent a special brand of combative morality that has, in your case and that of your immediate family, triumphed.

You have become in the West an international symbol of the struggle for human and political rights, and you have said that you would continue your struggle for human rights and Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union. But I don't care about what the West thinks. My question to you, as a fellow member (or even, dare I say the word, brother?) in our same Semitic family, is a simple one: Will your continuing struggle for human rights include or exclude the Palestinians?

If, as you had said you wished to do, you have continued to learn Arabic, have you spoken with many Palestinians living under the jurisdiction or military occupation

of your new country? Have you been able to understand what is happening in the Middle East?

It is particularly important that you should try, for you have a unique opportunity to strike a far greater blow for human rights that you may ever have imagined possible. The distinction, however, is for you to make: Will you struggle for human rights, or only for the rights of Soviet Jews, or only of Jews?

While you were under detention in the Soviet Union, many people throughout the world, including the American president, took up your case and that of other dissidents in the Soviet Union. What do you owe these people, now that you are free? Do you owe them a commitment to continue your struggle, and to glorify it by making it a universal struggle?

I would suggest, from way over here on my side of the Holy Land, that the ultimate honour you could do to your political struggle for human rights — and to your ethical heritage as a conscientious Jew — is to apply the dictates of your politics, your religion and your personal ethics to all people who struggle for the freedom and dignity that you have found in Israel.

You have an opportunity to help nudge Israelis, Arabs and other concerned parties towards refocusing the debate on the Arab-Israeli conflict on the essential issue that has made us enemies in battle since the closing years of the 19th Century: the desire of two people, Israelis and

Palestinians, to enjoy basic human and political rights in the same land of Palestine. The issue is that of two people who call Palestine home, Palestinians and Israelis, and the rights of both must be satisfied if we are both to aspire to a normal life in conditions of peace, security and justice.

Yours is the rare opportunity to help re-inject a small dose of morality and honesty into the debate in Israel on the prospects of peace with the Palestinians and the wider Arab World. Will you seize that opportunity, and do full justice to the Abrahamic code that still binds us all, albeit in what has become a violent, disfigured and ravaged image of the morality that we have failed to live up to? Or will you abdicate your moral responsibility, and shed the ethical burden that may become too heavy for you if it includes a willingness to grasp the full dimension of the Palestinian experience?

Why, you may ask, should you worry about the human rights of the Palestinians, if there are still so many Soviet Jews to worry about? Because you, with your particular history of denial, struggle and freedom, can perhaps best understand the parallel Palestinian struggle for the same human and national rights. If you cannot, who in Israel can?

Much of the world will watch when your mother and other family members get off the plane that brings them out of the Soviet Union to you. There are few things in the world so dear, so

genuinely precious, as a reunited family. You shall have experienced something special, and very rare, and very beautiful.

After that, the American and Western media shall have largely forgotten you, for you shall have lost your news value. It then becomes our turn to ask: Will your struggle for human rights and when your mother and family join you in Israel? Or will you transcend the narrow, selfish code of politicians, and dare to enter the world of statesmen? Will you recognise the awesome potential of your larger family, your Semitic family? Or will you renounce it, and commit yourself and your soon-to-be-born child to a life of perpetual fratricide in the Semitic family of people?

What is the meaning of the freedom that you have found for yourself and your family in Israel, if the affirmation of Israel is the prison that confines the Palestinians and denies them the same rights that you struggled for so long? What is the real worth of your freedom if it axiomatically denies the Palestinians their right to sovereignty and human dignity in Palestine?

There is a very small chance that reasonable, honest and courageous people on both sides of the Arab-Israeli conflict might join forces to institute a diplomatic process that would in turn have a very small chance to satisfy the political rights of both Palestinians and Israelis. The chances of this happening are very

small, perhaps so small as to seem insanely naive even to mention the possibility.

But if it happens, it will do so by the force of the conviction of men and women who dared to allow their humanity to triumph over their aversive roots in the jungle, and who derived their strength from the courage that comes from honesty, rather than from warehouses of armaments.

You showed during your years of detention in the Soviet Union that you are a man of conviction, determination and courage. But in the service of how narrow or wide a circle of human beings? Has your journey in the service of liberty and human rights just ended, or just started?

I may be supremely naive even to think these thoughts, let alone to write them down. I do so because I am doggedly unconvinced that it is the irrevocable destiny of Arabs and Israelis to do battle for hundreds of years. I insist that there must be an honourable alternative to the kind of violence and counter-violence that we have practised against one another since the early days of this century. If there are Israelis who appreciate this, and would seek to achieve equal and mutual rights for Israelis and Palestinians in Palestine, namely freedom, sovereignty, security and full human rights, I suspect they are Israelis who have experienced your quest for liberty. I say "I suspect," because much as I would like to be sure, I am not sure.

### The raw nerves in India's relations with Pakistan

By G.G. Labelle  
The Associated Press

NEW DELHI, India — Shortly after he was photographed smiling and shaking hands with Pakistan's president, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi unleashed a bitter attack on his neighbour for encouraging the hijacking of a Pan Am jetliner.

It was a reminder that no matter how many diplomatic gestures the two countries make toward each other, fear and mistrust lie behind them.

Alarms are raised regularly in the Indian press and parliament over the possibility that Pakistan might get its hands on the nuclear bomb or suddenly turn on India with its U.S.-supplied military weapons.

New Delhi's largest newspaper, the Hindustan Times, has referred to a Pakistan bomb as the "Islamic bomb" stemming from Indian accusations that Arab countries are financing a bomb for Pakistan. But the phrase also brings to mind the violent migration of Muslims to Pakistan and Hindus to India when British India was partitioned in 1947 into two independent nations.

Since then, the two countries have fought three wars and shooting incidents break out along the border every week or two. And the two governments frequently accuse each other of meddling in the other's internal affairs.

Gandhi and Pakistan's military president, Gen. Mohammad Zia Ul Haq, were photographed together at the Non-Aligned Movement summit conference in Zimbabwe earlier this month.

But Gandhi later said Zia's government had "badly bungled" its handling of the Sept. 5 hijacking of a Pan Am jumbo jet in Karachi that left 21 people dead.

Gandhi also hinted that Pakistan was responsible for the takeover, saying the Pakistanis "have been encouraging hijacking."

Four hijackers disguised as airport guards penetrated airport security, seized the plane and demanded to go to Cyprus. They opened fire on the passengers 17 hours later.

The Indian leader also said that

it was Pakistan's fault that relations between the two countries had not improved.

But many factors on the Indian side also weigh against any warming in relations. Most reflect fears of a new Indian-Pakistani war.

There have been three such wars in the past 40 years.

The two countries fought in 1948 over possession of Kashmir, which is part of India. They clashed against in the Rann of Kutch, a border region between the two countries. In 1971, Indian forces joined with the breakaway province of East Pakistan and helped it become independent Bangladesh.

Whenever the United States announces it is supplying new weapons to Pakistan, India is quick to seek U.S. assurances that the weapons will not be used against India instead of their intended purpose — as a bulwark against the Soviets in Afghanistan.

The outpouring of editorials and political rhetoric about Pakistan's military capability rarely note that India has the world's fourth largest army. Its total military force amounts to nearly 1.3 million troops, compared to a Pakistani force of 482,800.

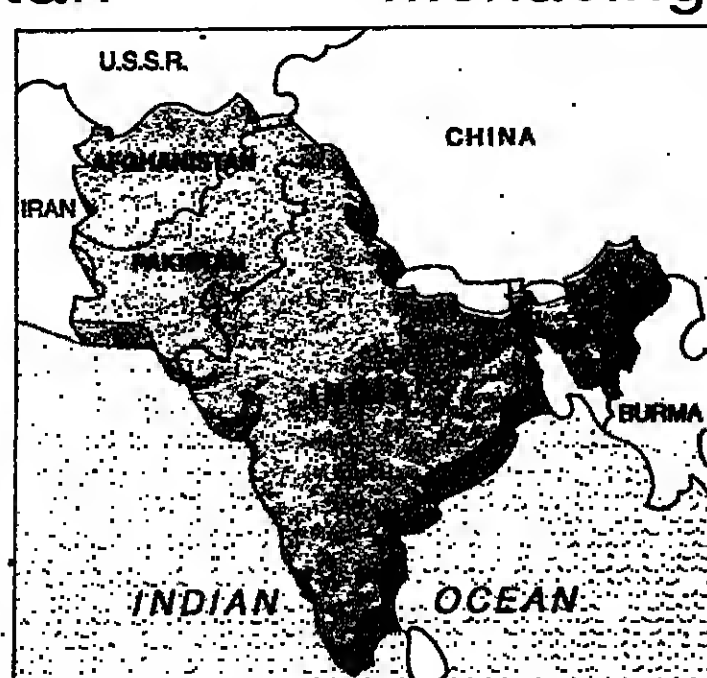
Pakistan's weapons also are easily matched by weapons supplied to India by the Soviet Union and other nations.

Any hint of Pakistani progress on the nuclear front — even if it is for the stated purpose of peaceful nuclear development — raises an outcry in India, too.

When France was negotiating to sell Pakistan a nuclear reactor in July 1985, Gandhi warned of a possible deterioration in Indo-French relations.

Newspaper editorials and opposition politicians raised the prospect of India stepping up its own weapons development. India exploded a nuclear device in 1974 and, like Pakistan, has refused to sign the nonproliferation treaty to curb the spread of nuclear weapons.

In its editorial on the "Islamic bomb," the Hindustan Times said: "Rajiv Gandhi may be right when he says that India does not want to have nuclear weapons, but what



When Britain ruled the South Asian subcontinent in the 19th and 20th centuries, Hindu Indian and Muslim Pakistan were lumped together. But after British India was partitioned in 1947, troubles rooted in old religious animosities began to break out between the independent nations of India and Pakistan. They have fought three wars since then and still live in deep distrust of each other. AP correspondents in India and Pakistan tell in the following reports what the one neighbour thinks of the other.

other options does he have to prevent Pakistan from using nuclear blackmail?"

There are more immediate impediments to improved relations between the two sides.

A dispute over territory on the border between Pakistan and the Indian state of Kashmir often leads to shooting between the two armies.

India also accuses Pakistan of being behind the troubles with Sikh extremists demanding an independent nation in India's Punjab state. More than 160 persons illegally crossing into India have been killed by border guards this year, and India says many are Pakistani spies or Sikh extremists.

Pakistan denies the charge of complicity with the Sikhs as regularly and vehemently as India denies the countercharge that it is financing opposition leader Benazir Bhutto in her bid to topple Gen. Zia.

By Barry Reinfrew  
The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Most Pakistanis see India as a menacing giant determined one day to swallow up their country.

Pakistanis describe their neighbour as the source of tension that has divided the two nations since 1947 when Britain partitioned them and made Pakistan a homeland for the subcontinent's Muslims. Today, it is an Islamic republic, but Pakistanis believe India wants eventually to regain control of the land and people lost in the partition.

On the other hand, Pakistan says its 100 million people with their many problems could never be a threat to India, which has 800 million predominantly Hindu people, a more powerful economy and a larger military force.

It came as no real surprise, Pakistanis say, when Prime

Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India accused Pakistani officials of hanging their handling of the Sept. 5 hijacking of a Pan Am jumbo jet in Karachi. They say they have become accustomed to hearing India blame them for everything from encouraging terrorism to being an American puppet.

Four hijackers disguised as airport security guards penetrated airport security, seized the plane and demanded to be flown to Cyprus. Seventeen hours later, they fired on the passengers, killing 20 people and injuring scores.

At the same time, Pakistani officials often claim to see an "India hand" in many of their own problems.

Pakistan's President, Gen. Mohammad Zia Ul Haq, has tried to discredit his political opponent, Benazir Bhutto, by repeatedly charging that she is financed by the Indian government. Zia admits he has no substantial proof, but he continues to press his accusations.

Government officials frequently assert that India foments internal problems in Pakistan, stirring up the dissident and regional separatist groups.

A frequent complaint in Pakistan is that India sees hostile intentions in many Pakistani actions, even though New Delhi is often doing the same thing on a far larger scale.

India's frequent charges of a Pakistani military build up are patently unfair, government officials say. The Indians claim that Pakistan is threatening peace by adding 40 U.S.-supplied F-16 jet fighters to its air force, but make no mention of the hundreds of advanced jet fighters they have received from the Soviet Union and elsewhere, Pakistani officials say.

Pakistani leaders make a similar response to Indian charges that Islamabad is trying to acquire nuclear weapons. They note that India entered the nuclear age in 1974 by setting off a test device. Pakistanis maintain their nuclear programme is solely for peaceful purposes.

The leaders also say Pakistan's armed forces have no desire for

another war with India after the defeats they suffered in three conflicts since 1948, starting with a war over the Indian state of Kashmir. That was followed in 1965 by a border clash in the Rann of Kutch and in 1971 by the war over the establishment of independent Bangladesh in East Pakistan.

India has a huge military advantage and the Pakistani armed forces still depend largely on other nations for arms, while India meets more and more of its own military requirements.

Western diplomats based in Islamabad tend to agree that "Pakistan poses little direct threat to India."

"The last thing the Pakistani army wants is another war with India. They know they would lose," said one Western diplomat, speaking on condition he not be named.

To Indian charges of meddling in its affairs, Pakistan has denied accusations that it assists Sikh separatists. But when Zia said that the Pan Am hijackers would be hanged if convicted, Indian diplomats angrily pointed out that Sikhs who hijacked two Indian planes to Pakistan had been allowed to drag on for years and the death penalty was not imposed.

Zia and other Pakistani leaders have said repeatedly that they want to improve relations with India but have been rebuffed by New Delhi which, they say, frequently finds reasons for disagreement.

Zia has visited India several times to try to improve relations, but no Indian leader has visited Pakistan since the 1960s. "Pakistan has enough self-confidence to enter into a mutually beneficial relationship with India provided India fulfills its obligations as the largest country in South Asia to act and speak in a manner which would induce a sense of confidence and security in its smaller neighbours," Zia said in a 1981 speech, striking a tone he has kept since then.

Relations with India are a frequent topic of discussion in the people's national assembly, even though outcome is often the same

## U.S. Democrats, tired of defeat, showing new face in south

By Michael Gelb  
Reuters

BATON ROUGE — Convinced that the south holds the key to the next U.S. presidency, the opposition Democratic Party is trying on a new conservative face for the region's white majority.

Twelve southern states from Virginia to Texas, with 147 of the 270 electoral votes needed to elect a president under the indirect U.S. system, are a prime target for the Democrats as they face congressional elections in November and the 1988 ballot for Ronald Reagan's successor.

The region, once solidly Democratic, has backed that party's candidate only once in last five presidential elections — in 1976 when regional pride in the nomination of Georgia's Jimmy Carter overcame doubts about a party which southerners see as dominated by northern liberals.

Four years later, Reagan demolished Carter even in his home region. Only Georgia stood by its son.

"We haven't done well in combating the perception of liberalism in the national Democratic Party," said James Brady, chairman of the Louisiana party and one of many southern Democratic leaders interviewed by Reuters.

Many political analysts say a Democrat will not occupy the White House again until the party does better in the south.

"The Democratic Party must win, and is committed to win, renewed respect here in the south if it is to elect a Democratic president in 1988," the party's national chairman Paul Kirk said in recent speech in Atlanta.

Trying to erase perceptions that the party is dominated by liberal cliques, Kirk has stripped black, feminist, homosexual and other

groups of official status within the national party.

Democratic presidential contenders have been talking tough on defence in a bid to overcome a weak-kneed image especially damaging in the south, where the military is revered.

In Louisiana and Alabama, the party is backing moderately conservative Senate candidates whose past record sparks little enthusiasm among blacks, but may appeal to whites.

A major test of the new southern strategy comes on November 4 when voters choose senators in seven southern states as part of the mid-term congressional elections.

Talks with political experts suggest the Democrats face a tough challenge.

"The best thing the Republican Party has going for it is the strong control of the national Democratic Party by liberals like

(House of Representatives Speaker) Thomas O'Neill and (Massachusetts Senator) Ted Kennedy," said Tom Colten, executive director of the Louisiana Republican Party.

Local Democratic activists admit their party has been damaged by past support for big spending programmes that are seen here as favouring blacks, who dominate the lower-income groups benefiting from welfare and other relief programmes.

The party has also suffered from the opposition of its national leaders to school prayer and their tolerance of abortion, unpopular stances with the south's large population of religious fundamentalists.

Republican success in recent presidential races — as well as congressional victories in 1980 when Georgia and Alabama elected their first Republican senators in over 100 years — has

fuelled Republican hopes for long-term domination of an area rated a Democratic fiefdom since the late 19th century.

Democrats now control most state legislatures and local offices, but Republicans hold half the south's Senate seats.

Democratic Senate incumbents in South Carolina and Arkansas appear certain of reelection, but the four Republican seats in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and North Carolina and the Democratic seat in Louisiana are rated even battles.

The results in the five body-contested southern states may determine the outcome of the fight for control of the 100-member Senate, now held by Reagan's Republicans 53-to-47.

The danger in the new Democratic drive to recapture the white conservative southern vote, which it started losing in the civil

rights struggles of the 1960s, is that it is alienating hardcore black and white liberal supporters.

"These (new moderate Democratic) candidates drive down the middle of the road and get hit by traffic in both directions," said conservative Republican pollster Lance Tarrance.

Democratic tactics have also opened the door to Republicans willing to seek black votes.

Here in Louisiana, Republican Senate candidate Henson Moore hopes for 15 per cent of the black vote, a record for a Republican in this state and a likely guarantee of victory.

Still, the Democrats dream of reversing the Reagan-era and Republican gains in the south say renewed control of the Senate this year would be a big boost toward the bigger prize available in 1988.



# On trial of snow leopard, bitten hand comes with the job

WASHINGTON — The snow leopard was down, eyes wide and dilated from the immobilising drug.

Wildlife biologist Rodney Jackson gently placed a radio collar around the animal's neck, then tattooed a small "1" on the inside of his left ear to identify him in case the collar was shed and he was retrapped.

Less than 15 minutes after the drug had taken effect, the cat began to recover. Soon he rolled to his feet and moved unsteadily up a slope. The world's first radio-collared snow leopard was on the move.

Rare, shy, and solitary, the snow leopard haunts the snow-capped mountains of inner Asia like a storied but seldom-seen phantom.

## Remote, rugged region

Working in the Langu Gorge area of western Nepal — one of the world's most remote and rugged regions — Jackson and his associates, Darla Hillard and Gary A. Hibern, tracked and photographed five snow leopards that they had fitted with radio collars.

It was a significant achievement. Until then almost nothing had been known about the snow leopard's habits in the wild — hardly surprising, given its shyness, camouflage, and almost inaccessible habitat. Few people have seen a free-roaming snow leopard, much less photographed one.

Patience, resourcefulness, and technology paid off with the rare photographic coverage in the June National Geographic. The two photographs in the magazine and the one on the cover are the only self-portraits of snow leopards in

existence.

To get the photographs, the team selected a site on a wildlife trail marked by scent sprays, droppings, and scratchings. There they hid a pressure pad, the type used in security systems. From the pad, wires led to a prefocused camera assembly with flash, mounted on a tripod and carefully covered with brush.

During the 561 nights that a camera was in place, only two dozen or so cats ventured near the pad.

Jackson received the biggest shock of his expedition while recovering one of the snow leopards. Recovering sooner than expected from a normal dose of the immobilising drug, the leopard bit him. Jackson suffered deep punctures and a bloody gash that exposed knuckle and bone between two of his fingers.

Jackson had to go to Kathmandu for treatment, and he lost a month of working time.

## Hard ground for humans

He writes: "Our friends in Kathmandu took delight in making me a most reluctant celebrity — 'Oh, I want you to meet Rodney Jackson. He's been bitten by a snow leopard!'"

The entire team of scientists endured hardships and risked death on the precipitous mountainsides. But terrain difficult for humans is ideal for snow leopards. Huge paws and heavily muscled shoulders make it easy for them to climb crags and ridges. Dense, smoky gray fur dappled with black rosettes provides warmth and camouflage from the bharal, or blue sheep, their natural prey in the Langu Gorge.

"Were it not for the beautiful and evocative sound of the words 'snow leopard,' I would be tempted to consider 'crag leopard' a more apt description," writes Jackson. "For one thing, leopard prey is usually found below the permanent snow line. But snow leopards have been known to cross 18,000-foot passes on occasion or meander across high glaciers as they move between major valleys."

Considering the relative scarcity of prey, the home ranges of Jackson's collared cats proved remarkably small, averaging about 12 square miles, a figure that does not take into account the surface area within the rugged topography.

Given the abundance of leopards in the central study area and their attraction to common travel corridors, they seemed successful at avoiding one another except during mating season, January through March. Then their high-pitched yowls pierced the frigid nights.

One day Jackson saw one of his collared cats sauntering along a mountainside with two big cubs behind her. "They romped and chased one another, rolling down the steep slope," he writes. "They stalked imaginary sheep. They leapt and charged like kittens instead of year-olds!"

The Langu Gorge and its side canyons provide ideal sanctuary for leopards and their prey, writes Jackson, who acknowledges the importance of information on dharal gathered by Karan B. Shah, a lecturer from Trihuvan University, Kathmandu.

In less rugged high-mountain areas, however, Jackson found that the cats face poor odds. To help them, Nepal has created the King Mahendra Trust for Nature



Wildlife biologist Rodney Jackson carefully fits a radio collar around the neck of a snow leopard. Working in a rugged area of western Nepal, Jackson succeeded in tracking and photographing five of the

elusive animals. Few people have even seen a free-roaming snow leopard, one of the rarest of the world's large, endangered cats.

Conservation. It hopes to strike a balance between nature conservation and human needs. Six mountain parks and reserves

have been set aside. "But simply setting aside parkland is not enough," writes "for villages

life in Nepal's parks. They must be managed so that man and wildlife can coexist harmoniously" — National Geographic.

# 10 years later, Chinese intellectuals remember their affliction

By Donna Anderson

The Associated Press

PEKING — Xin Fengxia's voice was low and bitter as she spoke of the campaign of persecution that ended her flourishing acting career and left her a cripple.

Ten years after the imprisonment of Madame Jiang and the other leaders of the cultural revolution, the artists purged by it vividly remember.

"Jiang Qing is serving her prison term, and her prestige has been swept into the dust. Everyone knows now that she is a paper tiger and people hate her to the marrow," Xin said, sitting in her apartment with photographs of herself as a young woman in Chinese opera finery.

Xin was among thousands of Chinese intellectuals purged during the 1966-76 movement at the behest of Jiang, Mao Tse-tung's wife and a former actress who Xin said was madly jealous of the superior talent of others.

Ten years after the Oct. 6, 1976 arrest of Jiang and her three allies

in the gang of four, Xin and many others who suffered are obsessed with ensuring that their tragedy is neither forgotten nor repeated.

"Although I am crippled now, I can take up my pen and use it to denounce the injustices and persecutions imposed on me, to accuse those who persecuted me," Xin said.

Over the past decade, a large body of cultural revolution, or "cultural literature," has been produced, largely with the blessing of China's leaders, many of whom also were victims.

Such literature has been given a boost this year as China marks the 20th anniversary of the launching of the cultural revolution and the 10th anniversary of its end. A publishing house run by top leader Deng Xiaoping's son, Deng Pufang, who also was crippled during the decade of turmoil, is producing a history of the era. Intellectuals such as Xin are penning memoirs and other works. Famed writer Ba Jin has proposed that a cultural revolution museum be built.

"The 10-year calamity taught

people to be silent, but the 10-year blood debts force the silent people to cry out," Ba, 82, wrote in a recently published work.

Writer Feng Jicai is compiling a book of 100 common people's first-person accounts of the cultural revolution "so that those who suffered will not have done so in vain."

Both Xin and Feng, who was an artist, began writing in an effort to make sense of their own terror. Xin, wife of Chinese opera playwright Wu Zuguang, came under suspicion in 1957 when she refused official orders to divorce him after he was labeled a rightist.

Wu was internally exiled, leaving her to care for three children, her parents and in-laws. He returned in 1960, but in 1968 Jiang banned a movie made by the couple.

Wu and Xin's home was ransacked. Wu was exiled again and Xin spent seven years digging air raid shelters.

Severely beaten, once until her blood glued her clothing to her wounds, she emerged from the

ordeal in 1975 crippled. Xin walks with great difficulty and must use a cane.

"What fascist atrocities," Xin said, "She (Jiang) committed every evil imaginable. It was a pillage of the culture. So many actresses and actors, scholars were bounded to death."

The government has not said whether it will observe the 10th anniversary of the gang's arrests. Public Security Minister Ruan Chongwu said in June that Jiang and the rest of the gang of four are living comfortably at Qincheng prison on the outskirts of Peking, treated "much better than they treated us."

Feng, 44, spent the cultural revolution writing compulsively of the horror he saw, hiding his works behind portraits of Mao Tse-tung, in cracks in the walls and in the bars of his bicycle.

Finally fearing that a slip would cost him his life, he said he began to burn the writings, weeping as he destroyed the work of almost a decade.

When his house in the eastern city of Tianjin collapsed in a 1976

earthquake, he declined offers of help for fear a forgotten manuscript would be discovered.

Feng refused to speak of Jiang. "The time for accusing is past," he said. "We have entered a time of researching the cultural revolution."

The reasons for the cultural revolution go far back in China's feudal history which taught Chinese to be submissive to a supreme authority. "No one can be sure that in the future there will not be another cultural revolution. We can only try to avoid it," he said.

The cultural revolution was launched by Mao in a power struggle with more moderate leaders. Mao recruited thousands of young people as red guards, exhorting them to smash the four "olds" — habits, ideas, customs and culture.

Rampaging red guards harassed intellectuals and others labeled capitalist roaders and class enemies, confiscated or destroyed cultural relics and damaged temples and churches. Many intellectuals and officials,

imprisoned or internally exiled, committed suicide or died from the persecution. Official estimates place the death toll at 1 million and the number persecuted at 30 million.

The gang of four, which spearheaded much of the persecution, was tried in 1981 and imprisoned, but many other less prominent participants still hold office.

Feng related the story of a woman whose family was relentlessly harassed and tortured by radical red guards.

She finally gave in to her father's pleadings to kill him, and severed his jugular vein with a kitchen knife. She was imprisoned, but later released and exonerated.

"But she told me that even though officials told her she was not to blame, she knows now that she was, and if she had not done what she did, her father might be alive now," Feng said. "When you hear this example, how can you think that people can forget the cultural revolution?"

# Germ war risk seen rising due to gene-splice advances

By Christopher Hanson

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Recent scientific breakthroughs have greatly increased the danger that biological weapons (BW) will be used for mass killing in future wars, according to Pentagon officials.

Until recently, the officials say, Washington had deemed the risk of biological warfare to be small because germ weapons — such as laboratory-grown anthrax, yellow fever or bubonic plague — were hard to control and could backfire, infecting the attacker's own troops and population.

But, according to these officials, recent advances in genetic engineering, or gene-splicing, have completely altered the picture. They have revolutionized Pentagon thinking on BW and prompted a crash research programme that Washington insists is a defensive response to Soviet progress on germ weapons.

Genetic engineering, in which scientists tinker with the genes of living organisms and create new life forms, has led to medical breakthroughs such as mass-produced synthetic insulin for diabetics.

Defence officials say the pioneering technique also has opened the way for effective new

germ weapons.

"It is now possible to synthesise BW agents tailored to military specifications," Deputy Assistant Defence Secretary Douglas Feith said in a recently declassified report.

"The technology that makes possible so-called designer drugs also makes possible designer BW."

Military scientists now might develop new diseases that could quickly incapacitate or kill enemy soldiers, at the same time immunising their country's own troops against the virus, the Pentagon officials say.

That would give a BW aggressor a big advantage. It could take years for the attacked country to produce a vaccine.

Potential genetic weapons include cloned variants of deadly substances from snake venom to rare tropical diseases as well as entirely new laboratory-built viruses and bacteria.

Diseases could be created with symptoms virtually identical to those of natural illnesses, the report said.

The victim country would be hard-pressed to determine whether it was under BW attack or a victim of a natural epidemic, making retaliation less likely and pre-emptive attack more so.

An illustration of the new

climate created by the development came in the summer when scientists in East Berlin said the deadly disease AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) was the result of a U.S. BW experiment gone wrong. The theory gained no wider support. BW weapons raise other frightening prospects, such as the creation of bacteria to attack specific human organs — for instance, the eyes of enemy

soldiers — or to kill members of one race while sparing those of another, according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).

Genetically-engineered diseases could be adapted to climatic conditions, Feith said. A virus causing dehydration could devastate troops fighting in a desert.

In the past, he said, BW agents

were regarded by the Pentagon as strategic weapons for large-scale attacks against enemy nations — in contrast with poison gas, which is used close-in and kills by poisoning victims rather than infecting them with disease.

U.S. strategists long had discounted germ agents in the superpower confrontation because nuclear missiles were a much more effective strategic weapon.

"An illustration of the new climate created by the development came in the summer when scientists in East Berlin said the deadly disease AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) was the result of a U.S. BW experiment gone wrong. The theory gained no wider support. BW weapons raise other frightening prospects, such as the creation of bacteria to attack specific human organs — for instance, the eyes of enemy soldiers — or to kill members of one race while sparing those of another, according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)."

But new gene-spliced BW agents are likely to be controllable and effective enough for use even in special operations and pitched battles, Feith said.

His report accused Moscow of breaching the 1972 biological weapons convention (BWC) with a major BW programme, using genetic engineering and other methods.

He said Moscow was working

on new BW weapons at seven sites in the Soviet Union, including a virtual city where many scientists lived and worked under heavy guard.

A U.S. delegation is in Geneva this month for a conference to review the effectiveness of the BWC. Officials said delegates will be stressing the alleged Soviet BWC violations.

Moscow denies it has violated the BWC, which allows defensive research, and has denounced as anti-Soviet propaganda U.S. charges that mycotoxins known as "yellow rain" had been used on Afghan and Asian tribesmen.

Critics of the Pentagon, such as Harvard University biologist Matthew Meselson, say the United States has not proved its accusations. Meselson says gene-spliced weapons are only in the realm of speculation.

Still, Pentagon spending on genetic engineering research has jumped 700 per cent from \$5 million in 1981 to \$40 million this year.

The Pentagon says the work — including projects for cloning malaria, snake venom, anthrax and the deadly and rare rift valley fever — is strictly for defensive purposes.

Critics of the programme, such as the Foundation on Economic Trends (FET), an

environmentalist group, say it is hard to draw the line between defensive and offensive work.

Washington says it destroyed its BW weapons in the early 1970s, but some critics say the U.S. defensive BW programme might be used to mask a new offensive germ war build-up.

FET President Jeremy Rifkin, who has filed lawsuits to delay expansion of a Utah BW research site, told Reuters that effective defences against genetic weapons seemed all but impossible. He fears Washington ultimately will move toward a policy of stockpiling BW agents for retaliation.

Feith conceded in his report that a defence would be extremely difficult.

"(BW) favours offence over defence... no field equipment has yet been developed that can detect BW agents, let alone identify them. There are no known antidotes now available against many possible agents and it is not certain that our troops' protective gear would be effective," he said.

The biological weapons convention was "critically deficient and unfixable" because genetic BW sites were tiny and easy to hide, making it impossible to prevent cheating.

"This is... a problem with no apparent solution," he concluded.

# Pan Am hijack probe makes little progress

By Bary Renfrew

The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — A curtain of silence has descended on the investigation into the hijacking of a Pan Am jet in Karachi. Many officials say they have little idea about who may have been behind the attack.

One Sept. 5, four hijackers opened fire on the passengers aboard the Boeing 747 in the southern port city, killing 20 people and injuring scores. The hijackers are in custody, but key questions about the bloody episode remain unanswered.

Officially, the government will say little more than that the matter is under investigation.

The main questions, still unresolved centre on who was behind the sophisticated operation, how the hijackers breached the security system at Karachi airport, and how Pakistani officials handled the incident.

A fourth question, that grows day by day, is why the government is telling so little.

Meanwhile, four gunmen penetrated security at Islamabad airport around midnight on Sept. 21 and reached the main runway before being discovered by a guard. The guard was shot and wounded and the gunmen escaped, officials said.

The incident at Islamabad, Pakistan's second biggest airport after Karachi, took place a few hours before a British Airways Boeing 747 was scheduled to land. Only two foreign airlines have flights to Islamabad.

President Gen. Mohammad Zia Ul Haq told a Sept. 7 news conference that the facts on the Karachi hijacking would be explained quickly. "I think reality will be found out in the next day and we'll find out where the fault was," Zia said. But no official explanation has been forthcoming.

Pakistani intelligence officials, speaking on condition they not be identified, told the Associated Press that little progress has been made in the hijacking investigation. The hijackers have said very little and no ties to political groups or foreign governments have been established, they said.

One intelligence official said the country's security agencies have

little experience in handling such an investigation.

Newspapers and political observers have complained about the lack of information, and warned that handling of the case could point to serious problems.

The Muslim newspaper, in a Sept. 24 editorial, reflected a growing viewpoint when it commented, "It is time to review the whole system of police and intelligence services to ensure that Pakistan is not engulfed in chaos and lawlessness."

Pakistan has been hit by a wave of terrorist incidents in the past two years and the authorities appeared to have made little headway in probes into any of them.

Some officials say the hijackers had help in getting the uniforms, weapons and information necessary to disguise themselves as airport guards and penetrate security at Karachi airport. Such help was probably provided by Pakistani sympathisers, the officials said, speculating that the government may be reluctant to admit that.

A foreign ministry spokesman said last Wednesday that the hijackers had not been operating alone, but said he could not elaborate.

"We have some additional facts which indicate to us that these four persons were not the only ones involved in this operation," he said.

A fifth man, identified as Salman Taraki, was arrested in Islamabad Sept. 10. Some police officials said he was carrying a Libyan passport and claimed to be a Libyan government employee.

The spokesman, who could not be named in keeping with official practice, said the government was trying to determine whether Taraki's passport was a forgery. "We have to establish if the person was in fact sponsored by a foreign government," he said.

Just as they have said little about the probe into the hijacking, government officials have done little to explain the contradiction in official statements during the incident.

Senior officials said Sept. 5 two of the hijackers were killed at the end of the hijacking, but said the next day that all four were still alive. It took almost a week for the hijackers' identities to be known.

# Foreign language newspapers thrive in N. York

By John Wright

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — They come in Greek, Russian, Arabic, Hindi, Hebrew and at least a dozen other languages. Some are prosperous, while others struggle to survive. Some don't make it.

Together, New York's foreign-language newspapers comprise one of the most diverse collections in the world. As some fade away, the victims of financial problems and assimilation, others spring up, fuelled by fresh waves of immigration.

Only a linguist could read all the headlines at newsstands: German, Japanese, Italian, Hungarian, Finnish, Armenian, Yiddish, Polish, Lithuanian, Korean and Haitian Creole French.

Combined circulation of all the foreign-language papers in New York doesn't rival any citywide English-language daily. And readers' children, as they assimilate, are more likely to read English newspapers than those in their parent's native tongue.

Yet newspaper distributors say circulation of papers among immigrant communities is rising. Nine different newspapers publish in Chinese. The daily El Diario-la Prensa has the biggest circulation in New York's burgeoning Spanish-speaking community, with 80,000 papers a day.

Some of New York's foreign-language newspapers are fledgling, underfinanced journals aimed at a small, cohesive readership, but others are well-financed. El Diario-la Prensa is owned by the Gannett chain and Sing Tan, in Chinese, is owned by one of Hong Kong's largest newspapers.

Papers catering to growing immigrant groups are generally successful because they have an advertising base of businesses that cater to those particular communities.

The ethnic makeup of a neighbourhood determines what sells. On one subway train, more heads might be buried in the Russian-language Novoye Russkoye Slovo than the New York Times. In another part of town, El Diario-la Prensa might outsell the New York Daily News.

The managing editor of El Diario-la Prensa, Fernando Moreno, says his newspaper is a public activist. In demanding better government services for the paper's readers, "We don't ask for it, we yell for it," he said.

A recent issue of the paper reported the hazards of drug abuse in hispanic neighbourhoods. It also showed inner-city schools that lack playgrounds and printed photographs of students playing improvised basketball on a city sidewalk.

Readers are sharply divided on issues like Central America. Editorial-page viewpoints span the political spectrum.

On the other hand, the Novoye Russkoye Slovo in Russian has a definite anti-Communist line in its 40,000 issues a day.

"We're anti-Communist," says publisher Andrei Sedych. "No compromises."

Sedych said the paper champions Soviet dissidents. He said it receives information from more than 200 contributors worldwide, including from some people living in the Soviet Union.

In New York's busy Chinese community, interest is closer to home, less concerned with international relations.

Louis Liu, local news editor at the Sing Tao, said crime plays well, particularly if it involves Chinese gangs.

Because newspapers in the United States are not required to register with authorities, it's difficult to determine exactly how many foreign-language publications exist in New York.

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# Jordan defeats Hong Kong

South Koreans make a strong showing in Monday's action

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — South Korea's star archer Kim Jin-Ho overcame stiff winds and set the third world archery record of the current Asian Games, this time in the 60-metre women's double round.

Meanwhile, South Korean teams upset Olympic champion Pakistan in field hockey and China in badminton.

In men's basketball, Jordan convincingly defeated Hong Kong, 97-62, on Sunday. Jordan plays Kuwait today. Should the Jordanian team beat Kuwait and the Philippines, they will be in position to take the bronze medal.

China, protecting a big lead in the overall medals race, started off six days of track and field competition by walking away with the first event — the 20-kilometre walk — and winning three of the day's four gold medal events in Seoul's Olympic Stadium. Three games records fell during the day.

Pakistan won its first gold of the games, in yachting, and the Philippines gained its second, in bowling.

The Chinese also won two fencing golds, two yachting golds and one in archery.

Japan gained two golds in bowling and one each in track and archery.

But the host South Korea were drawing closer in battle to bump the Japanese out of second place in the medals standings.

Aside from two golds in archery and one each in badminton and hockey, they added two in yachting.

Archer Kim shot her world record score of 673 on her way to winning the gold in the women's 60-metre gold medal. It broke the mark of 671 set in 1985 by Soviet archer L. Soldatova, and put her 18 points ahead of teammate Park

Jung-Ah. South Korea's Yang Chang-Hun won the men's 70-metre title with 656, 20 points better than the old Asian record, and China's Ma Xiangjun broke the Asian record of 619 with a 628 score in winning the women's 70-metre gold.

In the men's 90-metre competition, Japan's Takayoshi Matsushita beat South Korea's Koo Ja-Chung for the gold, 586-580.

In field hockey, Pakistan, which had won four consecutive Asian Games gold medals, scored the first goal. But South Korea's Han Jong-Ryul tied the game with a penalty stroke in the last minute of the first half and then scored the winning goal with 17 minutes left in the game for a 2-1 triumph before 16,000 wildly cheering, mostly Korean spectators.

Against world badminton power China, the South Koreans ran up a decisive 3-0 score in one doubles and two singles matches, and the Chinese did not contest the remaining two matches.

The two South Korean yachting golds had been expected, as 13-year-old Park Chong-Hoo in the Optimist dinghy class and Park Gill-Chul in Tyne Laser class already had decisive leads before Monday's final race.

Pakistan's pair of Munir Sadiq and Mohammad Zakaulah won in the Enterprise yachting class.

In track, China's Sun Xiaoguang won the 20-kilometre walk in 1 hour, 25 minutes, 46 seconds, breaking the games record of 1:29:29 set by India's Chand Ram in 1982. Ram finished third in Monday's race in 1:28:03, and China's Jiang Shaohong won the silver medal in 1:26:57.

In women's 200-metre heats, meanwhile, Indian track star P.T. Usha cracked the games record of 23.79 seconds with a dash of 23.68.

Japan's Masanari Shintaku won by less than four seconds over South Korea's Kim Jon-Yoon in the 10,000-metre run, finishing in a games record time of 28 minutes, 26.74 seconds. The old mark was 29:37.56.

China's Li Baolian won the women's javelin with a throw of 59.42 metres (196 feet), with Japan's Emi Matsui second at 55.00 (180-5), and another Chinese, Liao Wenfan, won the women's long jump with a leap of 6.37 metres (20-10).

Results in both the men's team sabre and women's team foil fencing were the same — China beat South Korea for the gold and

Medal Table after ten days of the Asian Games:

	G	S	B
China	65	51	26
Japan	42	44	44
Korea	33	32	43
Philippines	3	2	3
Thailand	2	4	5
Iran	2	2	4
Hong Kong	1	0	2
Malaysia	0	3	4
India	0	2	7
Iraq	0	2	0
Indonesia	0	1	8
Singapore	0	1	3
Kuwait	0	1	0
Pakistan	0	1	0
Lebanon	0	0	1

Japan took the bronze, beating Indonesia in both cases.

In women's trios bowling, Japan's Kumiko Inatsu, Kyoko Yamaguchi and Yoshiko Ichiba

scored a total of 3,364 for six games, breaking the games record of 3,267 set by a Thai trio in 1978, the only other time bowling was included in the games.

The Thai trio of Sudsomying Sukkasung, Wannasiri Duangdee and Anantita Hongsoophon took the silver with 3,304, and Indonesia's Yani Ruzgar, Fenny Tjahjo and Charlotte Sjansuddin won the bronze with 3,280.

Japan also took the men's trios battle, with Masami Hirai, Kengo Tagata and Hiroshi Ishihara scoring 3,534 to the 3,502 of Singapore threesome Mike Wee, Jansen Chan and Ronnie Ng.

In the women's five-member team event, the Philippines won with 5,573 — beating the games record of 5,536 — and Japan was second with 5,501.

## Iron bar kills racer

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Brazilian racing driver Nelson Balestieri died during an unauthorised training session just hours before he was to compete in a motor race, organisers said.

They said Balestieri, 35, second in the official practice session, arrived early at Rio's Jacarepagua Race Track planning to run a few

secret laps, with none of his opponents around.

But in his very first lap, shadowed by the morning sun, Balestieri did not see an iron bar in the middle of the track.

The iron bar hit his head and he died shortly afterward, the organisers said.

The race was called off due to the accident.



**SHRIVER WINS TOURNAMENT:** American Pam Shriver, using a potent serve and volley game, defeated compatriot Bonnie Gadusek 6-4, 4-6, 6-2 to win \$20,000 and the women's invitational tennis tournament. Shriver, 24, ranked fifth in the world, also won a new car, while Gadusek, 23, earned \$12,500 from the \$100,000 pool in the eight-player competition. Despite struggling with her serve, Shriver managed to win the opening set, taking six of the final eight games. In the photograph, Shriver is seen celebrating after a victory over Martina Navratilova in a previous tournament.



John McEnroe



Jimmy Connors

## McEnroe beats Connors for second win in a week

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — John McEnroe, the world's 15th-ranked player, took another giant step on his comeback trail by winning the singles title of the \$289,000 San Francisco Grand Prix tennis tournament.

McEnroe, seeded fourth, beat fellow-American Jimmy Connors, seeded second, 7-6 (8-6), 6-3, marking his second consecutive Grand Prix singles title in as many weeks.

McEnroe won \$44,000; Connors received \$22,000.

The two have now played 31 times, with McEnroe holding a 19-12 edge. McEnroe has won their last 10 encounters, including their previous final match which occurred in Wimbledon in 1984. Connors has not won a singles title since Tokyo in October 1984.

The match was a titanic struggle fought mainly from the baseline. Connors hit punishing returns and McEnroe relied on his wide-angled serve to win the key points.

Each player dropped serve once in the first set, before games reached 6-6 and the tiebreaker. McEnroe opened the tiebreaker with a double fault but broke right back with a forehand return. Connors led 4-2 before McEnroe reeled off four points in a row to reach set point.

McEnroe lost the first set point

when he hit a forehand wide and the second on a blistering crosscourt pass from Connors.

At 6-6, McEnroe put an overhead down the line to reach set point for the third time and won the tiebreaker as Connors sent a backhand wide.

The efforts of the first set seemed to drain both players at the start of the second, as three service breaks followed from 1-1. But McEnroe got the upper hand in the next game, surviving a break point to lead 4-2, then breaking Connors for the match at 5-3 on a series of Connors backhand errors.

"It was a hard-fought match," McEnroe said. "He made me work for it. He forced me to play a better and better."

Connors, 34, admitted that his rivalry with the 27-year-old McEnroe sparked renewed vigour in his game.

"It's getting to the point where I'm eager and excited before I walk out there," Connors said. "The first set was entertaining and people got to see great shots and excitement from both sides of the court."

Commenting on his consecutive tournament victories, McEnroe said: "Results like this are very heartening. I'm glad I've done what I've set out to do, which was to win a couple of tournaments. It feels great and it will feel even better in a couple of days."

## Boycott threatens Birmingham's Olympic bid

By Robert Woodward  
Reuter

BIRMINGHAM, England — The British government's controversial stance towards South Africa is the main stumbling-block to Birmingham's hopes of staging the 1992 summer Olympic games, according to the bid organisers.

The Birmingham organisers believe their concept for the games, the city's existing infrastructure and their security plans put them ahead of Amsterdam, Barcelona, Belgrade, Brisbane and Paris, their rivals for the games.

But they admit the African-led boycott of the recent Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh — in protest at British

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's refusal to consider economic sanctions against South Africa — has seriously undermined Birmingham's hopes of winning the approval of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) at its meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland, on Oct. 17.

Birmingham knows the "Olympic family" can do without any more boycotts — widespread pull-outs have disrupted the past three summer Olympics, and the storm clouds are already gathering over the 1988 games in Seoul.

Until now the British organisers have tried to distract attention from the Edinburgh fiasco by concentrating on the nuts and bolts of their bid — their plans to give the games back to the athletes by having the main stadium, the

village and indoor sporting venues within walking distance of each other.

But an African IOC member who visited Birmingham last week warned the organisers that they must boldly face the problems posed by Thatcher's intransigence if they are to have a chance of receiving the nod from the IOC.

The organisers plan now to stress the ideological distance between Thatcher's right-wing government and the city's Socialist Council which recently cancelled a firm's road-building contract because of its South African links.

Politics apart, the organisers believe the bid by Birmingham has impressed the 50 or so IOC members who have visited the proposed site for the Olympic complex.

When the city was surprisingly chosen as the British contender ahead of London, many assumed Birmingham would use the games as an opportunity to revitalise its centre, ravaged by a decline in Britain's manufacturing industries.

Instead, the organisers have focused the facilities on the existing National Exhibition Centre (NEC), home of the British motor show.

If the bid is successful, the long treks to venues undergone in Los Angeles will be quickly forgotten. Half the athletes will be able to walk to their venue while 83 per cent will be within 30 minutes drive of their place of competition. Eight existing halls capable of seating 140,000 spectators, will play host to the indoor sports, including a demonstration trampolining event.

Next door a 75,000-seat Olympic stadium is to be built at an estimated cost of \$150 million. It will be covered after the games and converted into a multi-purpose exhibition hall.

The cyclists will travel 10 minutes to a new velodrome, the equestrian competitors 20 kilometres to Stoneleigh Park — a beautiful ancestral estate — and the canoeists an hour to Nottingham where the recent World Rowing Championships took place.

Only the yachting experts will be divorced from the rest of the athletes, based in Weymouth on the south English coast.

In the athletes' village, to be constructed alongside the main stadium, teams will be housed in six-berth bungalows — rather than the usual apartment blocks — in layouts of their own choosing.

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## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.4385/95	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3861/66	Canadian dollars
	1.0285/95	West German marks
	2.2940/50	Dutch guilders
	1.6447/57	Swiss francs
	42.04/09	Belgian francs
	6.6470/6500	French francs
	1403/1404	Italian lire
	153.85/95	Japanese yen
	6.9200/50	Swedish crowns
	7.3800/50	Norwegian crowns
	7.6550/6600	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	428.50/429.50	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Defensive action ahead of what is being seen as an imminent rise in U.K. base lending rates sent shares and government bonds sharply lower, dealers said. By 1435 GMT the FTSE 100 index was down 26.0 to the day's low of 1,542.6.

Lack of agreement to bring about lower interest rates at the weekend's G-5 meetings triggered concern that the U.K. authorities might soon have to countenance an increase in 10 per cent base rates to cushion sterling against further declines.

Although the Bank of England left its money market dealing rates unchanged on Monday it still intervened on the foreign exchanges to support sterling, depressing gilts and shares.

British money market interest rates climbed to their highest levels since the beginning of April with the key three months interbank sterling rate trading at around 11 5/16 per cent.

Such a level indicates a clearing bank base rate level of around 11 1/2 per cent or possibly 12 per cent. Bank base lending rates currently stand at 10 per cent.

Government bonds finished with declines of over 2 1/2 point reflecting interest rate and currency worries, dealers said.

Sterling dipped to a trade weighted low of 68.2 by 1500 GMT despite the central bank's morning foreign exchange intervention.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

### FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, SEPT. 30, 1986

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** The daytime finds you able to continue with whatever creative plans you are putting into motion. Continue with unabashed interest and you get fine results.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** You have every chance to bring your abilities and talents to the attention of bigwigs who can help.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Be gentle with your mate tonight. Avoid expensive entertainment and come to a family agreement.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Find the best way to get your ideas across to others. Then see to it that all is harmonious at home.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** Raise your level of consciousness and you can increase your abundance. Be careful driving.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** You became inspired yesterday and it continues into today, so go ahead with that fine activity.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** You can visualize how to make your dreams come true but later don't be forceful to gain your own way.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Pursue the personal wishes that motivate you and gain them. Don't permit anxiety to limit progress.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Discuss with a bigwig what your aims regarding the world really are and gain assistance for them.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** You are newly inspired today and can accomplish much. Take no risks with your reputation.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Get your bills together. Do something that will greatly please your mate. Rid yourself of boredom.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** You may get a favor from an influential friend, so be gracious about it. Don't let irritations bother you.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** You may be drawn into unpleasant surroundings. Leave quickly and be safe. Make sure you drive carefully.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY...** he or she will be able to view everything from its widest scope, so early teach to whittle them down to a practical and workable level. Make sure you give praise for anything unusual that is wisely handled and raise the incentive. A good education is important here.

## North Yemen lays foundation for first oil export pipeline

SANA'A (R) — The foundation stone for North Yemen's first crude oil export pipeline was laid Sunday by Prime Minister Abdul Aziz Abdulghani.

The \$300 million pipeline, linking oil fields in the northeast with the Red Sea port of Salif, is due to be completed by November 1987.

The project has created a mood of expectancy in a country whose economy is sagging under shortages of hard currency due to a drop in Arab aid and remittances from the estimated 1.5 million Yemenis living abroad.

But it was still not clear how Sana'a would finance it. Saudi Arabia has been North Yemen's main financial supporter since commercial oil deposits were discovered in the Jawf Al Baten area 250 kilometres northeast of

Sana'a.

Sunday's ceremony was attended by Foreign Minister Abdul Karim Al Iryani, Oil Minister Ahmad Ali Al Muhani and senior officials of the Yemen Hunt Oil Company, a subsidiary of the U.S. Hunt Oil Company, which first struck oil in 1984.

The Salif field, with proven reserves of 500 million barrels, is the most productive found so far. North Yemen is a negligible oil producer at present but banking and oil sources in the region say it hopes to produce as much as 200,000 barrels per day (b/d) within five years.

Revenues are difficult to forecast because of fluctuating prices but the sources said North Yemen's eventual exports would lead to a marked upturn in the economy.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh said on Thursday that North Yemen planned to start exploration work in offshore areas and the central region within three months.

Officials believe there are still many untapped areas and hope total production could reach one million b/d once more finds are made.

The government is raising a \$200 million loan, mainly from Arab banks, to finance oil imports until it can tap its own deposits.

The pipeline is being built by a consortium led by Lebanon's Consolidated Contractors Company. It also includes Italy's Saipem and West Germany's Mannesmann, while Japan's Mitsubishi Corporation won a \$50 million contract to supply 78,000 tons of steel pipes.

## Foreign workers earn less in Middle East

MANILA (AP) — Salaries of Filipino and other foreign workers in the Middle East have been cut by 10-15 per cent in recent months due to the regional economic slump, a government agency reports.

The Philippine Overseas Employment Administration said salaries in Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) had been the hardest hit.

A study, published Monday by Manila newspapers, showed that monthly salaries for unskilled labour in the UAE and Saudi Arabia had fallen from an average of about \$200 last year to \$145-\$150 this year.

Pay for skilled workers in the UAE has fallen from an average

of some \$450 a month to \$320-\$330 a month for the same period, the study added.

The study said construction jobs were the most affected, while demand for skilled technicians remained high in the Middle East in fields such as communications, maintenance and some manufacturing industries.

The decline in world oil prices and the continuing Iran-Iraq war have led to an economic downturn throughout the Middle East.

Government figures show there are about 177,000 Filipinos working abroad, many of them in the Middle East. They hold jobs ranging from skilled technicians to household maids and hotel staff.

## OPEC seeks \$19 a barrel oil price

BAHRAIN (R) — Iranian Oil Minister Gholamreza Agazadeh said after talks in Jeddah Sunday with Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani that OPEC will work for an oil price of \$19 a barrel by the year-end, the official Saudi Press Agency (SPA) reported.

"We should reach a reasonable price... and we expect the price of oil to reach \$19 by the end of this year and we will work to achieve this," the agency quoted him as saying.

Mr. Agazadeh said he and Sheikh Yamani discussed oil prices and production quotas for the 13 member states of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

They also considered the general world oil situation ahead of an Oct. 6 Geneva meeting of OPEC oil ministers, who would discuss "quotas and prices," Mr. Agazadeh was quoted as saying.

"I am looking for implementation of the agreement which was reached to achieve a stable market with reasonable prices," SPA quoted him as saying without elaboration.

Meanwhile, an authoritative oil survey reported Monday that OPEC still faces "some serious problems" on implementing an agreement to cut back production to boost oil prices because of moves by the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Venezuela.

But the Middle East Economic Survey, published in Nicosia, said despite violations, overall production for September was expected to be below the ceiling of 14.8 million barrels a day.

The weekly, which reported the violations last week, said that the UAE was continuing to defy the agreement reached in Geneva last month and produce an estimated 350,000 barrels of oil a day above its quota of 950,000 barrels.

The survey noted that the UAE has also so far failed to cooperate with a committee of marketing experts at OPEC's Vienna headquarters set up to monitor the agreement.

## Discord depresses dollar

LONDON (Agencies) — The dollar opened more than two West German pfennigs down in nervous European currency markets Monday after weekend meetings of major industrialised nations in Washington failed to reach firm accord on interest rate and foreign exchange rate policies.

But it steadied at its new lower value after the West German central bank (Bundesbank) intervened and bought dollars in the Far East to prop it up, dealers said.

The dollar began in London at 2.0250 marks against Friday's closing 2.0470 in Europe and 2.0530 in New York. Against the yen it opened at 153.70 against Friday's closing 154.35.

Dealers said it was likely to hold steady at its new lower levels for the time being. The market was worried about the possibility of central bank intervention if it slides too far.

Britain's pound sterling was under pressure and fell to a record low of 68.6 on a trade-weighted index against major currencies in early European trading.

The new dollar decline began in Far East trading Monday after weekend talks between ministers of the "Group of Five" — the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain and France — and the "Group of Seven", in which Canada and Italy join in, failed to yield firm accord on exchange rate and interest rate policies.

The talks were held ahead of International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank annual meetings which start Tuesday.

Traders had expected the United States to continue pressing Japan and West Germany to cut interest rates to stoke up their economies and absorb more imports, so helping to trim the burgeoning U.S. trade deficit, possibly in connection with another slash in U.S. rates.

But U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker said on television other strategies were more important than lowering interest rates abroad.

Currency market operators saw that as a signal the United States wants the dollar lower, and the Group of Seven said in a weekend communiqué that further adjustments to exchange rates would be needed if major industrial nations did not correct trade imbalances.

But Mr. Baker and U.S. Federal Reserve (Central Bank) Chairman Paul Volcker also said at the weekend they preferred to

adjust trade imbalances through other means. And a top European monetary official said Japan and European countries were ready to support the dollar if necessary.

The Bundesbank, which dealers said bought small amounts of dollars in the Far East at around 2.0250 marks ahead of general European trading, was not active in the early European market. The dollar stabilised around 2.03 marks after news of the Bundesbank intervention broke.

"The Bundesbank seems to be unwilling to let the dollar fall below two marks again," one dealer for a German bank said. West German imports have already been hit by the appreciation of the mark in recent months.

The pound fell sharply as failure to clinch accord in Washington resulted in a further ebb of confidence in its ability to withstand international pressure, dealers said.

Its trade-weighted index against a basket of major currencies fell to a record low of 68.6 per cent of its 1975 value at 0800 GMT after opening at 68.8 and closing last Friday at 68.7.

It caused a sharp rise in London money market interest rates and intense speculation that the government will have to defend the pound with a rise in key base lending rates, dealers said.

Worries about declining North Sea oil income and the prospect that the left-wing Labour Party might unseat Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives in an election due by mid-1988 have unsettled the pound.

The government recently raised \$4 billion in the Eurobond market, prompting dealers to speculate it was getting ready to intervene in the market to defend sterling.

The Bank of England (central bank) intervened in the markets last week to support sterling and it did so again Monday morning, according to the latest word from market sources.

The sources said Monday's intervention was mostly against the dollar and was apparently intended solely to help sterling — it should probably not be linked to

any internationally-coordinated efforts following the weekend Washington meetings, the sources said.

Banker predicts yen will replace dollar's international role

Meanwhile, a top Japanese banker has predicted that the yen will take over the dollar's international role because the United States has become a debtor nation.

Mr. Yosuke Kashiwagi, chairman of the Bank of Tokyo, said Japan's major money and capital markets are quickly pulling ahead of Britain and shortening the U.S. lead.

The American market amounts to \$7.1 trillion, the Japanese to \$2.2 trillion and the British to \$1.6 trillion, he said Sunday.

Between 1970 and 1985 the Japanese market grew by 18.3 per cent a year, the British at 14.5 per cent and the American at only 8.8 per cent.

He said these figures leave out the market in "Eurodollars," money like "Eurodollars" deposited outside its country of origin. Mr. Kashiwagi did not say so, but including those currencies would considerably increase the British total.

He predicted that Tokyo would develop into a market like New York, using mainly its own currency. The internationalisation of the Tokyo market is about to begin in earnest, he added.

"In view of the rapid change of the United States into a debtor position, Tokyo is sure to develop functions complementing New York, and the yen undoubtedly should take over part of the role now played by the dollar," he said.

Mr. Kashiwagi made his remarks in the annual Per Jacobsson lecture, named for a former head of the IMF.

He also warned of the dangers of what he called "global finance," "If surplus investment funds continue to be channelled mainly into money games instead of being invested to create real capital, the world's productive activities may not rise to higher levels," he said.

"A growing tempest of trade friction may sweep across the world, and the debtor developing countries may be crushed by their growing mountain of debts," he said.

"Moreover, eventually confidence in the U.S. dollar may collapse, and the world's trade and financial systems could suddenly cease to function," he concluded.

## Quaker wins dog food battle

HOUSTON (R) — The Chicago-based Quaker Oats Company emerged the winner Sunday a weeklong battle to take over Anderson, Clayton and Company, clinching an \$812 million deal that will make it the second largest pet food maker in the United States.

Houston-based Anderson, Clayton, the maker of Gaines pet foods, announced that it had signed a definitive merger agreement to be acquired by Quaker.

The Ralston Purina Company, which had been carrying on a

major fight with Quaker for Anderson, Clayton, remains No. 1 in the \$4 billion a year U.S. pet food market with a 28 per cent share. Quaker will move up to No. 2 with 15 per cent.

Quaker, which topped a \$64 per share proposal for Anderson, Clayton from Ralston Purina, was expected to begin a \$66 a share cash tender offer on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Ralston Purina, whose pet food line includes Purina dog food and Cat Chow, had no immediate comment.

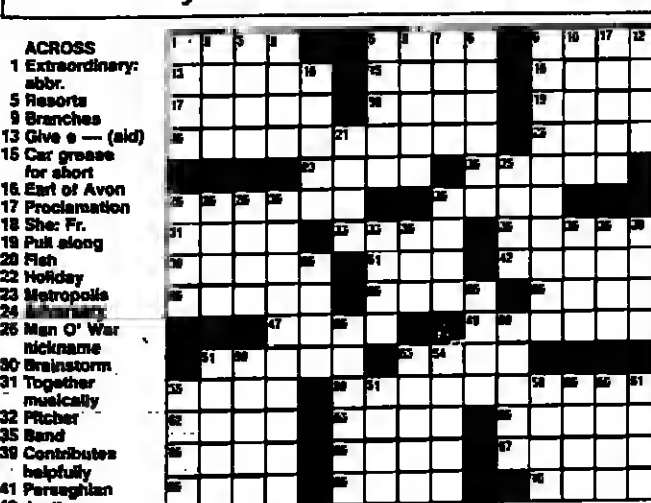
A source close to Anderson,

Clayton estimated that Quaker would pay \$500 million alone for the Gaines business under the \$812 million transaction. Its products include Gravy Train, Cycle, Gainesburgers and Top Choice.

Quaker Chairman William Smithburg said if Ralston had acquired Gaines it would have created anti-trust problems by increasing its No. 1 market share.

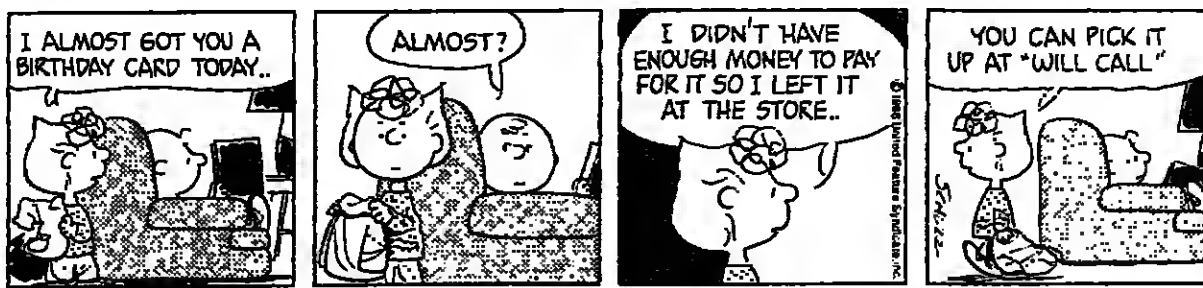
He added that the merger will help Quaker compete in all three segments of pet food — dry, canned and semi-moist.

## THE Daily Crossword by Evelyn Benehoof



- 1 Extraordinary  
2 abbr.  
3 Resorts  
4 Branches  
5 Give a — (aid)  
6 Car grease  
7 For short  
8 Earl of Avon  
9 Proclamation  
10 Sher. Fr.  
11 Put along  
12 Flat  
13 Holiday  
14 Metropolis  
15 Flat  
16 Man O' War  
17 nickname  
18 Brainstorm  
19 Together  
20 musicality  
21 Pitcher  
22 Bend  
23 Contributes  
24 helpfully  
25 Paragon  
26 Jostle  
27 Dayen of Isr.  
28 Path  
29 Exude  
30 Ger. over  
31 Scope off  
32 Oven of  
33 Or. mountain  
34 Anasies for  
35 one  
36 Censors  
37 Peacocks  
38 tone or  
39 trust  
40 Copycat  
41 Recliant  
42 Control  
43 Lull  
44 Hand  
45 Hong —, tel.  
46 Bum —, tel.  
47 Legal wrong
- DOWN  
1 Innuendo  
2 Short dog  
3 Fer shark  
4 Wild cat  
5 Deth  
6 Stupor
- 1888 Toronto Made Services, Inc.  
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- Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:
1. TUGS  
2. PEEPS  
3. PALL  
4. REPT  
5. AGRIER  
6. ALIA  
7. ALLE  
8. GRAND  
9. SHAN  
10. RIE  
11. DIES  
12. MAR  
13. LIES  
14. OPENS  
15. ONTO  
16. MAPLE  
17. SAM  
18. ANGEL  
19. USHER  
20. ONE  
21. SERE  
22. TIO  
23. BARRING  
24. NIAT  
25. FORA  
26. PIT  
27. LIAIST  
28. STERIS  
29. MAIA  
30. CAIRIA  
31. ADRIAN  
32. REPERTED  
33. GRINDSTONE  
34. ALRY  
35. HARD  
36. EATER  
37. DOIN  
38. THREIS  
39. ONICE
- 40 Deal in  
41 Unaffectedness  
42 Chide  
43 Musical group  
44 Actor sat  
45 Dine at home  
46 "Golden Boy"  
47 playwright
- 54 Binge  
55 Escaped  
56 Grandiose  
57 posty  
58 Layer  
59 Division word  
60 Limerick name  
61 Transmitted

## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF By Harris



## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROMUN  
RUTTE  
FOYFAL  
DEWPOR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FOYER YEARN SYSTEM HEARTH  
Answer: A person who always borrows trouble is usually anxious to do this — SHARE IT WITH OTHERS



# Labour Party accuses U.S. of interfering in U.K. politics

**BLACKPOOL, England (AP)** — The opposition Labour Party, stung by U.S. charges that its anti-nuclear defence policy could wreck NATO, on Monday accused Washington of interfering in British politics.

Denis Healey, the Socialist Party's chief Foreign Affairs spokesman, claimed in a British radio interview that the United States was "in open collusion with the Conservative Party to prevent Labour winning the election."

The Labour Party got down to business at its annual convention by signalling its determination to curb its extreme left.

On Monday, the first full day of the week-long convention, began with delegates voting overwhelmingly to confirm the expulsion of eight militant members whose tactics have severely embarrassed Labour.

The ouster of the members of the Trotskyite "militant tendency" was confirmed by 6,146 million votes to 325,000 at a closed session.

The militants are active in municipal politics in unemployment-stricken Liverpool, the north west England port city. Their noisy defiance of the Conservative government's cost-cutting measures over the past two years has brought them into conflict with the law and damaged the Labour Party's efforts to shake off an image of doctrinaire leftism.

The eight militants were given five minutes each to explain their conduct to the closed session, but Derek Hatton, Liverpool deputy city council leader, led them in a spectacular walkout from the convention claiming he and his comrades were against "a show trial and kangaroo court."

The militant tendency, founded in Liverpool 22 years ago, has about 7,000 sympathisers among

the party's estimated 250,000 card-carrying members. It wants to nationalise most private business and abolish the monarchy and House of Lords.

Although small in number, the militants provide handy tool for Tories to attack Labour as Marxist-dominated and unfit for government.

The convention in this west coast resort town, which aims to map out its campaign against Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, opened under the shadow of U.S. denunciation of its anti-nuclear stance.

U.S. Assistant Defence Secretary Richard Perle said in an interview broadcast Sunday on Independent Channel 4 television: "The programme of the British Labour Party under Neil Kinnock is so wildly irresponsible... if it didn't destroy the (NATO) alliance, at least it would diminish its effective ability to do the task for which it was created."

Mr. Perle's comment was the strongest public attack yet by an

American official on Labour under party leader Neil Kinnock.

The party has pledged to scrap Britain's nuclear weapons and close U.S. nuclear bases in England.

Mr. Perle suggested that if Mr. Kinnock won power and implemented Labour's pledge to shut U.S. nuclear bases in Britain, England would no longer get protection from American long-range nuclear weapons.

"I don't think one could expect the American people to accept the risks entailed in offering nuclear guarantees to a country that is not prepared to take any risks itself, and indeed is pushing Americans out," said Mr. Perle.

Britain's next election is due in 1988, but could come earlier if Mrs. Thatcher judges the timing to be right.

Mr. Perle's remarks were broadcast soon after Mr. Kinnock had retorted to similar criticism of Labour by Mr. Weinberger in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC) due to be screened Monday night.

## Sikhs kill 3 Hindus in Punjab

**CHANDIGARH, India (R)** — Sikh extremists shot dead three Hindus in a major attack Monday, the first anniversary of Punjab province's moderate Sikh government, police said.

Four people were wounded, including a Sikh.

A senior police official told Reuters two gunmen riding a motorcycle opened fire with automatic weapons at early-morning strollers at Basti Guza on the outskirts of the industrial city of Jullundur.

The official said police made a baton charge to disperse an angry crowd that gathered at the spot after the attack and stoned security forces. He said the situation was "tense but under control."

The attack took place on the first anniversary in office of Punjab's moderate Sikh Chief Minister Surjit Singh Barnala.

It was the first major attack since July 25, when 14 Hindu bus passengers were killed near the town of Muktsar.

That was the last attack on mass target, but 24 people have been killed so far this month in isolated violence as the campaign continues for a separate Sikh state.

Mr. Barnala's Akali Dal Party was swept into office one year ago by a victory in state elections that were held two months after a peace accord was signed by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and moderate Sikh leader Harchand Singh Longowal. Mr. Longowal was assassinated by extremists on Aug. 20 last year.

Mr. Barnala, who was criticised for his failure to curb the extremist campaign for an independent Sikh nation called Khalistan, launched a major crackdown in late July.

The offensive by Punjab police backed by paramilitary troops resulted in a drop in extremist attacks, but over 500 people have died in violence this year.

Mr. Barnala, a former lawyer, has been under siege from within his party over the police crackdown.

His supporters were reduced to a minority in the Punjab state assembly after several rebels broke away in protest over his decision to send police into the Sikhs' holiest shrine, the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

## Right and left take equal seats in French by-election

**TOULOUSE, France (R)** — France's ruling rightwing alliance has made modest vote gains in a widely watched parliamentary by-election but failed to reinforce its narrow National Assembly majority.

Sunday's poll in the Haute-Garonne region of southwest France divided eight parliamentary seats evenly between the UDF-RPR alliance and the opposition Socialist Party.

The equal share-out repeats earlier results for the area in general elections in March and leaves the right's wafer-thin parliamentary majority of three unchanged. The March results were annulled because of irregularities.

The poll was the first test of strength between left and right since Gaullist Prime Minister Jacques Chirac took office following the Socialists' defeat in the March election.

It also coincided with indirect elections for one-third of 319 senate seats that reinforced the right's traditional dominance of France's Upper House.

The Socialist Party, seeking a solid electoral rebuff in Haute-Garonne for Mr. Chirac's policies, selected party first secretary Lionel Jospin to lead its candidates.

Despite his national prominence, Mr. Jospin, 49, failed to rally a resounding vote of no-confidence against the

government, though his party did hold on to four seats under a proportional system of voting.

The Socialists fared slightly worse than in March, winning 37.38 per cent of the vote compared with 37.9 per cent before.

The rightwing UDF-RPR coalition, led by Toulouse's charismatic 39-year-old Mayor Dominique Baudis, improved its score by about three per cent to 45.93 per cent.

Seven other political groups also fielded candidates, including the extreme right National Front and the Communist Party, which each slipped to around six per cent of the vote.

Mr. Baudis, who had sought during an often heated campaign to emphasise local rather than national issues, declared the right's score in the by-election a "clear victory."

In the senatorial elections, the Gaullist RPR party emerged the big winner, eclipsing a centrist CDS grouping as the largest single political group in the upper house.

The RPR now has 77 senatorial seats, compared with 64 for the Socialists. Among the Gaullist newcomers is Admiral Philippe de Gaulle, the 64-year-old son of the late President Charles de Gaulle.

Indirect elections for the senate are held every three years under a complex electoral college system grouping members of regional, departmental and local councils.

## Togo says Burkina Faso involved in foiled attack

**LOME (AP)** — The government said Monday that the assassins in last week's foiled coup attempt were trained by army officers in neighbouring Ghana and Burkina Faso.

The statement by Interior Minister Kpovi Lacle was the first direct Togolese claim that Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta) was involved in the invasion, said to have been directed through Ghana.

Mr. Lacle, citing information from prisoners taken after last Tuesday's all-night gun battle, said a "group of about 60 people were recruited and trained in Ghana and Burkina Faso to assassinate head of state Gnassingbe Eyadema and to overthrow the government."

Speaking at a news conference, Mr. Lacle declined to implicate directly the leftist military governments of Ghana's flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings or Burkina Faso's Captain Thomas Sankara.

He said he was presenting the results of a preliminary police investigation based solely on declarations made by the captured assassins.

Earlier, French military officers sent to help put down the coup attempt said some of the attackers appeared to have been professionally trained.

Mr. Lacle told journalists the coup was masterminded by Gilchrist and Bonito Olympio, the sons of Togo's first president, Sylvanus Olympio.

## Jaruzelski meets with Chinese leaders

**PEKING (R)** — General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the first Polish head of state to visit China for more than 20 years, met Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping Monday at the climax of his three-nation East Asian tour.

"All roads lead to Peking, and so here I am," Gen. Jaruzelski told Mr. Deng as the two met at the Great Hall of the People. They shook hands warmly before going into a reception room for talks.

East European sources said Sino-Soviet relations were likely to be an important theme of Gen. Jaruzelski's talks with Chinese leaders, who are unaccustomed to greeting such a high-ranking visitor from one of Moscow's close European allies.

East German leader Erich Honecker will also take the road to Peking next month, and diplomats said such visits could not be taking place without the blessing of Moscow, which has itself been seeking better relations

with Peking.

In a brief chat with his guest before the private talks, Mr. Deng said Socialists should aim at creating prosperity, and not be reconciled to poverty.

Despite orthodox Communist symbols that Gen. Jaruzelski could see on his way to meet Mr. Deng — like the giant portraits of Lenin and Stalin outside the Great Hall to mark China's Oct. 1 National Day — China is borrowing many ideas from capitalism in its efforts to generate wealth.

After seeing Mr. Deng, Mr. Jaruzelski went to Communist Party headquarters to meet General Secretary Hu Yaobang, who forecast a rapid development in Sino-Polish relations.

The two countries have increased trade and other contacts in the past few years, but ties between the Polish and Chinese Communist parties have long been frozen as a result of the

Sino-Soviet ideological split of the early 1960s.

With the exception of Romania and Yugoslavia, other East European countries also froze political contacts with China, but these too have warmed in recent months with exchange visits of officials, some of whom have both government and party functions.

Polish officials said the atmosphere of Gen. Jaruzelski's visit was very good, citing an official function hosted by Premier Zhao Ziyang which ran late into Sunday evening, something punctual Chinese officialdom does not always encourage.

Mr. Zhao called Gen. Jaruzelski's visit "a great event in the history of the two countries' relations."

Gen. Jaruzelski, who came to China after a four-day visit to North Korea, stopped off in Moscow en route to Asia and will call there again on his way home.

## Explosion in Belgium causes extensive damage

**BRUSSELS (R)** — A bomb exploded Monday outside the offices of the biggest Freemasons' lodge in Belgium after a period of mounting worry among political officials that guerrillas might be planning new attacks in this country.

The blast, which police said occurred in the early morning hours and injured at least one person, caused extensive damage and was the most serious bomb attack Belgium has seen in more than a year.

The bomb, weighing several kilograms, went off outside the lodge of the Great Orient, police said.

An 18-month bombing campaign by a radical leftist group, the fighting Communist Cells (CCC), ended last year.

Police now regard the CCC as broken but its operations against military and political targets caused deep worry in Belgium.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for Monday's attack and no political tracts were found at the scene as in the CCC attacks, police said.

Belgian political figures, concerned about a possible new wave of guerrilla activity, have expressed fears that the recent spate of bombings in France might spread across the border to this country.

Eyewitnesses said Monday's explosion turned a nearby parked car into a fire ball and blew out windows in neighbouring shops and houses.

A man suffered cuts from flying glass and debris, the witnesses said.

In 1984 and 1985, NATO and other targets in Belgium were hit by more than 20 bombings which the CCC claimed as its work.

## Ver will not be charged in Aquino trial

**MANILA (R)** — Former Philippine Armed Forces Chief Fabian Ver will not be charged again in connection with the Benigno Aquino murder because his return from America could provoke "mischief" among the military, a prosecutor said Monday.

Gen. Ver and 25 other men

were cleared in December of involvement in the August 1983 murder of President Corason Aquino's husband, but the supreme court has ordered a new trial. It said the previous trial was a sham because then-President Ferdinand Marcos put pressure on judges to acquit them.

But chief prosecutor Raul

Gonzales told reporters Monday he would not charge Gen. Ver, who went into exile in Hawaii in February when a civilian-backed military mutiny ended Marcos's 20-year rule, because it would give Ver reason to demand that he be allowed to return to defend himself.

## Ceasefire agreement may be near in Philippines

**MANILA (R)** — An agreement is likely to be signed this week for a 30-day ceasefire in the 17-year Communist rebellion, a government negotiator said Monday.

"We have narrowed down the differences and may come up with something in the next few days," Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra told reporters. "When we meet again there will be new ideas to discuss. We might have an agreement by the end of the week."

He was commenting on an offer during the weekend by the National Democratic Front (NDF), which represents the New People's Army (NPA) in the negotiations, for a conditional 30-day ceasefire.

Mr. Mitra, one of three government negotiators, said the two sides were still discussing terms and if an agreement was reached it would need good will on both sides.

He said no date had been set for their next meeting but added, "we have asked for a meeting in the next few days."

"I am very optimistic we will come up with an agreement when we meet again."

## Afghanistan reports seizing chemical arms from rebels

**ISLAMABAD (R)** — Afghan authorities say they have seized advanced American-made chemical weapons from anti-Communist guerrillas.

The weapons were captured by Afghan security forces in operations against the guerrillas fighting the Soviet-backed Afghan government and were shown at a news conference in the capital Kabul Sunday, the official Kabul Radio said Sunday night.

The broadcast, monitored in Islamabad, did not specify the weapons.

Kabul has in the past accused Western countries of supplying chemical weapons to the guerrillas.

But Washington charges that Moscow has used such weapons against the guerrillas.

Kabul has rarely if ever talked of evidence about "advanced chemical weapons" used by the

## Taiwan opposition challenges Nationalists

**TAIPEI (R)** — Taiwan's opposition has challenged the night of the ruling Kuomintang (Nationalist) Party by defying martial law and setting up a party to fight in elections later this year.

The formation of the Democratic Progress Party by opposition politicians Sunday startled the Kuomintang, which has ruled Taiwan since 1949 when the Nationalists retreated here after being toppled from power by the Communists in China.

The challenge comes as the Kuomintang is discussing whether to extend democracy by relaxing martial law, under which new political parties are banned.

Political observers said it would strengthen the hand of hardliners in the military and security forces who oppose liberalisation and are concerned that the opposition is trying to create an independent state. The Kuomintang claims to be the government of China.

The new party was established by 135 members of the opposition which is loosely grouped under the name "Tangwai" — meaning "outside the (Nationalist) Party."

Its leaders are members of parliament and city and county councils.

It has nominated 42 candidates to stand in elections to parliament in December and has said it hopes to recruit 200,000 members before then.

Kuomintang sources said party and internal security officials held an emergency meeting Sunday and another Monday to decide how to respond to the move. But there has been no official reaction.

Political analysts said it was unclear whether hardliners would have their way by cracking down on the dissent or whether reformers would successfully argue for compromise.

They said it threw into question trends within the party for accommodation with the opposition.

Earlier this year, the Kuomintang began a political dialogue with the opposition by inviting its leaders to a series of informal dinners.

Its established high-level committees to examine ways to relax martial law and to extend democracy by opening more seats in the national government to election.

The opposition began flexing its muscles by setting up permanent offices which recruited members and acted as a political party in all but name. The new party is an outgrowth of those offices.

Political analysts said reform is being sponsored by President Chiang Ching-kuo, who is now 76 and anxious to secure his place in history.

Opposition sources told Reuters the new party had been planned for several years. But its formation Sunday was the result of an impulsive decision by opposition leaders who were meeting to discuss election strategy.

The party has not yet elected office-holders or mapped out detailed policies.

## Ver will not be charged in Aquino trial

**MANILA (R)** — Former Philippine Armed Forces Chief Fabian Ver will not be charged again in connection with the Benigno Aquino murder because his return from America could provoke "mischief" among the military, a prosecutor said Monday.

Gen. Ver and 25 other men were cleared in December of involvement in the August 1983 murder of President Corason Aquino's husband, but the supreme court has ordered a new trial. It said the previous trial was a sham because then-President Ferdinand Marcos put pressure on judges to acquit them.

But chief prosecutor Raul Gonzales told reporters Monday he would not charge Gen. Ver, who went into exile in Hawaii in February when a civilian-backed military mutiny ended Marcos's 20-year rule, because it would give Ver reason to demand that he be allowed to return to defend himself.

**GOREN BRIDGE**

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
1986 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

**WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ**

Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠ J ♣ Q887 ♠ A393 ♠ AK6  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 2 Pass  
2 ♠ Pass 2 Pass  
What do you bid now?

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠ 10 ♠ AQ763 ♠ J92 ♠ Q85  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Dble  
2 ♠ Pass 1 NT Dble  
What do you bid now?

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠ AQ83 ♠ AK62 73 ♠ A2  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 Pass  
What do you bid now?

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠ A53 ♠ AK102 ♠ AK876  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 2 Pass  
What do you bid now?

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ AK ♠ QJ3 ♠ Q2 ♠ 106542  
Partner opens the bidding with one club. What do you respond?

## COLUMN 8

### Giant lobster donated to aquarium

**PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire (AP)** — He crawled the ocean floor since the Winston Churchill was prime minister, but now one of the biggest lobsters caught this year off the New Hampshire coast has a new home. The 3-foot (one metre), 24-pound (10.8-kilogramme) crustacean can be found in 1,700 gallon tank at the Maine Aquarium in Saco, where he arrived late last week. The giant lobster is lucky to be in captivity, according to aquarium owner Ray Cronkite. The largest lobster recorded in the Guinness Book of World Records, tipping the scales in 1977 at 46 pounds (20 kilograms), was sold to a New York city restaurateur, Cronkite said he had been looking for a sizable shellfish since spring.

### Urban Indians attend powwow

**DORSEYVILLE, Pennsylvania (AP)** — Several thousand American Indians, most from eastern U.S. urban areas, gathered at an annual powwow over the weekend to dance, eat traditional foods and "recharge their cultural batteries." "An event like this makes you feel Indian again. It gives you an annual charge," said Miguel Sagua, a Taino Indian from Central America who now lives in nearby Pittsburgh. "It really rejuvenates the spirit, particularly because eastern urban Indians are most of the time completely dissociated from the Indian culture," he said. Representatives of about 40 tribal nations, including Seneca, Sioux, Onondagawa, Cherokee, Seminole and Creek, took part in the Three Rivers American Indian Centre's eighth annual powwow. The powwow, or conference, featured singing, native foods, games; foot races, tug-of-war contests, native arts and crafts, and dancing competition.

### Great white shark or myth?

**RIMINI, Italy (AP)** — Is Willy a 30-foot (9.5 metre) great white shark or just another fish story? Local fishermen swear a monster shark that they have named Willy prowls the waters off this eastern Adriatic resort, and have offered a 1 million lire (\$715) reward for its capture. Giovanni Alessandrini, president of the local fishing association, said he spotted the shark 4.8 kilometres offshore. He advised anyone encountering Willy: "Stay still, but if the animal is hungry, there's nothing left to do but pray." Italy's largest newspaper, Corriere Della Sera, has quoted fishing Captain Marcos Benelli as vowing never to swim in the open sea again.

### Joan Collins to quit Dynasty

**LONDON (R)** — Dynasty star Joan Collins says she will leave the soap opera in 18 months and plans to produce her own shows. British-born Collins, who plays the glamorous and ruthless Alexis Carrington in the U.S. television series, said she was feeling the pressure of constant work and wanted to have more time off to develop other projects. "I feel at the moment I've done five and a half years, in another year and a half I think the possibilities of what they can do with (Alexis) will have been exhausted," the actress said in a series of interviews to be shown on British television this week.

### Soviets report birth of test-tube twins

**MOSCOW (AP)** — Soviet television has broadcast what was believed to be the first report of a test-tube birth in the country, showing a tearful Siberian mother holding her twin boys conceived in a Moscow laboratory. The brief report on the national television news programme "Vremya" ("time") said directors of the infertility programme hope to expand their research and treatment to help couples throughout the country. It was not clear from the report whether the Siberian twins were the first test-tube babies born in the Soviet Union, or how many women have participated in the Soviet In Vitro Fertilisation Programme. Laboratories like the All-Union Centre for the Care of Mother and Children, where the unidentified twin boys were conceived, are already operating in the cities of Leningrad, Tbilisi and the Ukrainian city of Kharkov, the broadcast said.

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